

Meissenheimer calls for action

by Charlotte MacDonald

"Capitalist society can never really be capable of liberating women." This was the thesis put forward by Linda Meissenheimer in her address on "Women in Revolt - a Strategy for Women's Liberation."

Meissenheimer spoke to about seventy people in the Students' Union Building on Friday, October 12th. Her visit to the U of A was sponsored by the Young Socialists and the U of A Students' council Forums Committee.

Meissenheimer began her address by emphasizing the importance of students' councils sponsoring such meetings. She said that the university must be used as a place to educate and organize people for their struggles in this society.

Speaking of the present women's liberation movement, Meissenheimer said: "Never before have women raised such deep criticism of society... Women have realized that their inferior

role is culturally conditioned, not biologically determined." Meissenheimer stated that this widespread radicalization of women could be attributed to the contradiction in modern society between the material possibility of freeing women and the fact that this is not actually being done.

Following the writings of Engels, Meissenheimer said: "Women were relegated to a secondary role only with the rise of class society... The central instrument of women's oppression has been the patriarchal family."

Meissenheimer spoke of the conclusions of the early anthropologists concerning the matriarchy. "The matriarchy", she said, does not mean just a reverse of "the patriarchy" - with women oppressing men. Rather it means "a period of greater equality than any existing one." She said that chores such as child-bearing and child-rearing, which are burdens for women in our society, were seen as valuable productive work in primitive society.

Meissenheimer did not deny that there was an early division of labour by sex, but she emphasized that woman's labour was responsible for the main sources of food. She said that woman perfected handicrafts and probably invented agriculture while man went hunting away from the homestead. Primitive women, she said, worked together as a co-operative group; they worked for the community, not only for one individual man and his children.

Meissenheimer said that, with the development of large-scale agriculture and the rise of private property, the monogamous patriarchal family came into existence because men felt the necessity of ensuring that they had heirs for their property.

Criticizing the nuclear family today, Meissenheimer said, "The responsibilities of society are thrust onto individual family units... The family is used to reinforce and teach existing social norms... Women are assigned the responsibility for raising children and for household chores. They are dependent upon men for economic security and for their very identity and sense of self-worth."

Modern woman, she said, is forced to perform unpaid, personal services which are not seen as valuable, productive social labour. Meissenheimer pointed out that socialization (that is, education and pressure from society) make it seem that woman willingly accepts her assigned role.

Meissenheimer made it clear that, in order to free woman, society itself would have to take responsibility for all the work which is now seen solely as woman's responsibility. It would have to integrate her into a productive role in society. These things are not in the interests of the capitalist class which controls the state, she said, and therefore a social revolution would be necessary.

In answer to the question, "Can women unite?", Meissenheimer said: "Class differences between women do exist, but so does their oppression as a sex... Their shared oppression means that they can unite... A strategy for women's liberation must enable women to struggle as women."

To the question, "How to win change?", Meissenheimer answered: "Women learn through their experiences in struggle... Massive and visible actions are essential. These inspire women to become involved for their own interests." She stressed that women must be encouraged to fight "for their own interests" because much of their socialization attempts to make them "other-oriented" and to make them feel guilty about demanding their own rights.



photo by Gunther Ruppel

THIS MAN WORKS ON the railroads. One Justice Emmet Hall will be bringing down a report early this week that will mean a lot to this man and thousands like him. Mr. Hall's report could determine the pattern that contract negotiations and various steps in arbitration will take for up to 17 rail unions. See page three.

Lettuce boycott still on

Contrary to a report published on the front page of POUNDMAKER on October 1, the United Farmworkers Union (AFL-CIO) boycott of California Iceberg lettuce is still in effect.

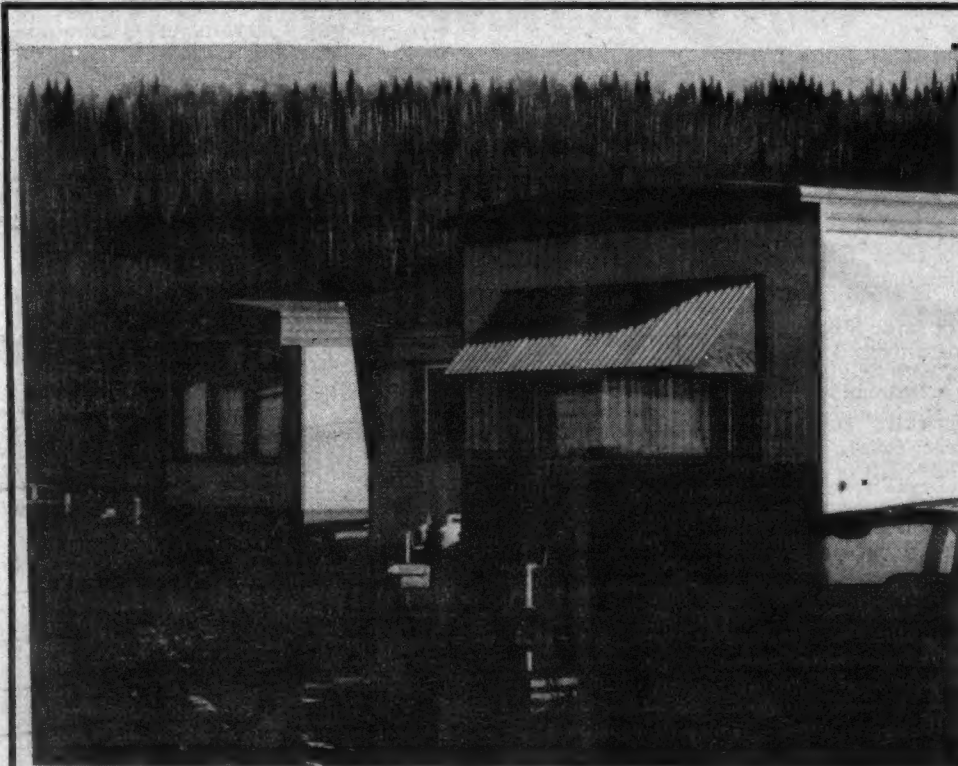
The report on October 1 detailed what, at the time appeared to be effective negotiations that had been carried on between the UFWU and the Teamsters Union over jurisdiction in the California grape and lettuce fields.

The two unions had apparently reached an agreement that gave the UFWU, led by Cesar Chavez, jurisdiction over the grape fields immediately and left the lettuce fields in the hands

of the Teamsters until 1975 when these too would be turned over to the UFWU.

But since that time the Teamsters have consistently refused to sign the negotiated agreement and feeling among the UFWU and the boycott organizers is that the seemingly fruitful negotiations were merely another Teamster ploy to weaken the increasingly effective boycott of scab California produce.

Thus, the boycott of California Iceberg lettuce is still on. The boycott against California seedless Thompson grapes, of course, is continuing.



IN THIS ISSUE, POUNDMAKER PRESENTS A SPECIAL supplement in which we take a good long view at the town of Fort McMurray, how it's developed, and what the proposed Syncrude plant will mean to it in terms of growth and all the problems that that entails. We tend to think it's one of the better journalistic efforts you're likely to find on the matter. To see if you agree, turn to page nine.

Simon Fraser Students' Council demands an end to all tuition fees

BURNABY, B. C. (CUP) -- Claiming that "the continuation of tuition fees discriminates and belongs to the 19th century", the students council executive at Simon Fraser University has asked the provincial government to abolish tuition fees.

"We believe that tuition fees should not be part of an education system of a democratic and progressive society", the council executive said in a motion to be presented to the NDP cabinet and backbenchers.

This motion was contained in a number of recommendations from the council executive to the government

in an attempt to influence the content of the new universities act that the provincial government has promised.

The students also requested a reorganization of the university's Boards of Governors giving more representation to students and the non-university community. They also want a freeze on the creation of new departments or new programmes or other restructuring until either the new act is passed or a majority of students in a department agree to proposed changes.

Students' council officials are attempting to get other B. C. universities to support their proposals.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Tues., Oct. 16, Grant MacEwan Community College presents "From Time to Timbuktu" (1972) by Kurt Vonnegut. Room 313 of the Old Scona campus, 10523 - 84 Ave. Admission is free.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Whooooooooooooooooooooooooooyee. Boy, what a party. I mean putting this paper out week after week is just one incredible belly-laugh and rib-tickle after another. Why the crazy mad-cap lunatics who made up this week's pie-eyed bunch of odd balls included Saint Francis of Assisi, Robert J. Oppenheimer (the Father of the Battery Operated Banana), Carl Maria von Weber, Lev Bronstein (who was purged again, which is funny because people were always trying to pick his brains, as the saying goes), Juan Valdes and his Magic Perverted Columbian Jumping Coffee Beans, James K. Polk, Trigger the Wonder-horse, and the last tattered remnants of the Ukrainian Nationalist Army (still in Uniform). I sure wish I'd been there to see it.

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Tues., Oct. 16, the Boreal Circle presents Dr. A. R. Thompson of the UBC Faculty of Law. He will speak on "The Native Land Freeze in the NW1 -- the Next Step", Biological Sciences Building, centre wing, 4th floor cafeteria at 8:00 pm.

Native Land Freeze

Dr. A. R. Thompson of the Faculty of Law, U. B. C., will speak on the "Native Land Freeze in the Northwest Territories: The Next Step" at 8 p. m. in the cafeteria (4th floor, centre wing) of the Biological Sciences Building, at a meeting of the Boreal Circle. Admission 50 cents.

Lunch

Cheap but sumptuous. SUB meditation room every Tuesday at 12:15 p. m. Communion, discussion, good company. Sponsored by University Parish.

Wed., Oct. 17, 8 p. m., Room 142, SUB --- Rally to defend Dr. Morgentaler (charged with performing abortions) Speakers - Dr. Ringrose and Betty Mardiras (Voice of Women).

Wed., Oct. 17, Theatre 3 presents "Old Times" by Harold Pinter, in the Centennial Library Theatre until Oct. 29. For reservations and season tickets call the Theatre 3 Box Office at 424-3488.

The HOVEL, Wed., Oct. 17 brings you Open Stage. Folk Oct. 19, 20, and 21 featuring Michael Palmer from Vancouver. Showtimes 9:30-1:30 each night. And don't forget Jesse is coming!

Anyone interested in learning more about AIESEC, an International Association for Students of Commerce and Economics, is invited to attend the General Meeting at 3:00 pm on Wed., Oct. 17 in Room 457 of CAB. Regular office hours are from 12 until 2 Monday thru Friday in Room 305 of CAB. There will always be someone there to answer your questions.

On Wed., Oct. 17, "Methodology of History Taking" will be presented in the Clinical Sciences Building, Room 2-115 at 7 pm. This is a special course for practising clinicians. Also, "Terrorism, its nature and control" will be presented by Prof. Leslie Green in the Faculty Club at 8:00 pm.

Wed., Oct. 17, the U of A Skydivers meeting in Room 280 SUB at 8:00 pm. People interested in learning to sky-dive should attend.

Skating enthusiasts are invited to a public skating time at Kenilworth Arena every Wednesday from 11:30 am to 1:15 pm. This programme will commence Wed. Oct. 17. Cost -- 50 cents per adult. For further information, please contact Doug Milne at 469-0484.

Thurs, Oct. 18, the National Film Theatre presents "Ladri di Biciclette/Bicycle Thieves (Italy, 1948, dir. Vittorio DeSica) at 7 pm in the Southgate Library theatre and on Fri., Oct. 19 at 7 pm in the Music Room of the Edmonton Centennial Library. Eng. sub-titles. Admission is free.

On Thurs., Oct. 18, the U of A Flying Club is having their 2nd Meeting of the year in TB-39 at 8:00 pm. There will be a film. For more information call 434-0731 or 435-2078.

Come and taste the joy of Manwoman at Latitude 53 Gallery Oct. 18-31 at 10948-101A Avenue Downtown Edmonton. You are invited to opening night 8 p. m. Thurs. 18 Oct. Sacramental Communion with death new dragon guitars played.

Fri., Oct. 19, 8 p. m., SUB, Rm. 142 Vanguard forum on the war in the Middle East Speaker - representative of the Arab Students Association.

Moslem students will offer regular prayer on every Friday at 1 pm in Room 53B, Tory Building. For Further information phone Hussien at 433-5693.

The NDP federal Strathcona constituency is having a meeting on Friday Oct. 19 at Room 205 above the Seven Seas Restaurant 10529 Jasper Avenue at 8:00 pm. Featuring a panel on Women in Politics. For more information call 439-1745.

Saturday, Oct. 20, the Golden Bears vs Simon Fraser at Varsity Stadium. Adults: \$2. Students: \$1. Students with U of A identification free.

FREE CLASSIFIED phone 433-5041

***** FOR SALE

Stereo almost new for sale. BSI 610 changer Sound 510 50 watt RMS amp. 2 large custom made speaker 12 inch woofers. New \$500, selling \$300. 433-8449 call for George.

For sale: Remington manual typewriter. Model 10-40. French, Spanish, Danish keys. Singer manual typewriter. Phone 474-2844 after 5 p. m.

For sale: a plane ticket to Dublin valid to Aug. 11, 1974. Call Gwen. 432-3870

For sale: Changing table - oblique dresser for baby. 467-8303.

Garage sale: 10-6 Saturday, Sunday. Appliances, household effects, etc. 14013-105 Ave. Ph. 454-8458

For sale: Sony TC 277-4. Four channel reel to reel tape deck. \$360. 433-8225.

Hunters: For sale: Mossberg 22 calibre model 151K Sporter, complete with Mossberg 4-power scope, 15 shot semi-automatic. \$50. Call Jerry. 488-5726.

For sale: CCM Super Tacks. Brand new. Size 6 1/2. Offers. Rob. 487-4748.

For sale: Plane tickets to Dublin. Valid to Aug. 11, 1974. Call Gwen. 432-3870.

For sale: RCA automatic washer and dryer (gas). \$120.00 for both. Call 432-4213 or 488-2944.

***** HOUSING

Would like one or two more people to share large house (preferably female) \$50/month. 10947-83 Ave. Phone 433-4733.

Room and board for male U students within 3 blocks of U of A. Phone 439-8360.

Wanted: 2 people to move in by Oct. 25th. 10612-80 Ave. \$50 plus utilities. Liberal, but not too wild. Boy or girl. Common kitchen. Choice of 6 rooms. 439-2514

Heated garage. Cement plug-in. \$15 mo. 9106-117 street. 433-1596 evenings.

The U of A nurses undergrad society will be holding a social in CAB at 7:30 p. m. Oct. 20. The Great Canadian River Race will play. Admission \$2.25.

Outdoor Club

People interested in starting a university outdoor club are invited to come on a campout at Two O' Clock Creek (Siffleur area) on October 27 and 28 (after mid-terms). Equipment sharing and car pool arranged. Call Cathy at 439-4480 or anybody at 439-0426.

The Edmonton Folk Club presents The Spaldings, a fine traditional British folk duo, and Ham 'n Eggs, a local blues and old-time music group featuring Rob Storeshaw's harmonica, this Sunday night at 9 pm. Concert takes place in Garneau Church at 84th Ave. and 112th St. Admission is \$1. 50 cents for folk club members. Memberships will be sold at the door.

Room for rent. Close to university. Share kitchen. 439-3387.

For rent: 1 bedroom suite, furnished, washer and dryer. 11110-78 Ave. Rent \$100. 433-1370 after 4 p. m.

***** EMPLOYMENT

Dressmaker or tailor wanted for partnership. Mature person. With good experience needed. Not a dress store but small shop on the South Side that does exclusive dressmaking and alteration. Very little investment needed. Answer by mail giving references, name and phone #. All letters will be promptly acknowledged. Write to: 8210-111st. Box 203, City.

Light baby sitting during afternoons. One 8 yr. old girl. 10 min. drive from university. Bus service, flexible hours. 435-2549, evenings.

Babysitter required. My home. 10958-82 Ave. Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday Pay negotiable. Phone Peter 439-6542.

***** MISCELLANEOUS

Ride wanted to Toronto or Montreal as soon as possible. Phone Trevor. 455-1883. Will share driving and expenses

Wanted. Trumpet lessons. Rob. 487-4748.

Lost: Large brown passport folder containing sum of money plus articles of sentimental value. If found please call Leslie at 466-8667. Reward offered.

Collecting Canadian coins, will buy or trade. 488-5670 evenings.

Australia for Christmas. If you are interested in joining a group flight departing Vancouver Dec. 16 and returning Jan. 12 at about half standard fare please contact, no later than Friday, Oct. 19, 432-3869.

MacKay's Typing Service - we guarantee speed, accuracy and service at reasonable rates. 135 Henday Hall, Lister Hall Complex, U of A. Call 432-2817.

Beginner would like blues harp lessons. Call Dobie Edmunds at 469-4513.

Women's conference focuses on options and action

By Charlotte MacDonald

About sixty women attended the founding conference of the Edmonton Options for Women Council on Saturday October 13 at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology.

Joyce Halpern, Human Rights Commissioner, opened the conference by acquainting women with the provisions of the Alberta Bill of Individual's Rights.

The bill, enacted in December of 1972, makes it an offense for employers to state or imply preference as to sex or marital status.

Implementation of the Bill's provisions is not effective. It requires too much administrative red tape.

Halpern stated that there are many problems not treated by the Bill -- for example, it prohibits discrimination by sex but not by sexual preference. Lesbian women are not specifically protected by the Bill.

Doris Badir, a professor of Family Studies, spoke of the necessity of counteracting the forces which "socialize woman out of her economic role". Research in Family Studies, according to Badir, had demonstrated that women who make a significant economic contribution to their household generally have more power in family decision-making and play a less stereotyped role within the home.

The social image of women, she added, has not changed much in the past years. Women are still encouraged to think of themselves as wives and mothers.

A native woman speaker told the audience that it was time for them to be educated by the native women and to work together with them.

"You have to accept us as we are," she said, "because we have accepted you as you are for the past hundred years. We looked up to you and we have been looked down upon."

Many of the workshops that were held formulated motions. A few of the

resolutions adopted are:

- demand that the Canadian courts and government drop the charges against Dr. Henry Morgentaler who is on trial for performing safe, illegal abortion.

- demand that Indian women who marry non-Indians should retain their rights as Indians. (The Supreme Court recently ruled against this in the decision of the Lavell case.)

- demand "substantive equality" for women before the law. (The Supreme Court has ruled that "equality before the law" should be interpreted as merely "procedural equality". This means that men and women may have unequal rights as long as the same legal procedures are used to try them.)

- demand legislation reflecting the fact that marriage is an equal partnership. (The Supreme Court ruled that an Alberta farm-wife was not entitled to claim that she had made a contribution to her husband's business because she could not prove she had done more "than what an ordinary wife would do".)

Some of the workshops intend to have further meetings to plan action around these demands.

The report of the workshop on the Status of Women aroused the most debate in the assembly. The workshop reporter stated: "We want to make sure we don't get labelled as being a radical group... That would be detrimental to the group's development on a whole... We can talk to professional people on a one-to-one basis and rely on their sentiments..."

Many women objected to this attitude because they felt that there was no real danger of the group's becoming "radical".

They pointed out that radical changes in society will be essential for women's liberation. In the words of one woman present, "If you're not radical, you're for the status quo... Women have no interest in maintaining the status quo."

City Hall workers feel contract tension mount

Over five hundred members of the Canadian Union of Public Employees walked off their jobs at City Hall on October 5. The walkout was in protest of the suspension of a union shop steward at Edmonton Telephones.

This is but one incident in the currently escalating battle between Local 52 of C. U. P. E. and the City of Edmonton management.

On Thursday, October 4, a Union shop steward at Edmonton Telephones was given a three day suspension. The suspension followed an incident where she refused to return to work, as ordered by her boss, while discussing legitimate Union business with her fellow directory assistance operators.

Stewards are allowed, by agreement, to conduct Union business during working hours. This is one of the few times when all Union members can be reached.

In protest of the suspension, twenty-five operators walked off the job within an hour. They were later joined by 150 operators from the various shifts. On October 5, another 400 City Hall workers, from almost all departments, walked off their jobs.

The workers vowed to stay off the job until the suspension of the shop steward was lifted. However the city obtained a

court injunction to force the workers back to their jobs.

These workers are all members of Local 52 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees who are presently engaged in a contract dispute with the City of Edmonton. Local 52 represents office, clerical, technical and most inside public employees of the City.

This incident is an example of the tension that is building between Local 52 and City Hall, as contract renewal talks proceed slowly.

The most important issue in the negotiations, according to Dave Adams, President of Local 52, is scope recognition. This would provide job security, by preventing management from reclassifying a worker's job and thereby taking him out of the union. An individual would subsequently lose Union benefits, and possibly take a cut in salary.

The city has forced the dispute to a conciliations board and workers are preparing to take strike action as a viable pressure weapon in table-talk negotiations.

Meanwhile, the employees continue to protest by means of work slowdowns and refusal to work overtime.



Awaitin' the word

photo by Gunther Ruppel

Railmen to hear Hall's final word

by Ann Harvey

Hopes for contract settlements for most railway workers are resting with a report to be released early this week by the federal government appointed arbitrator, Mr. Justice Emmett Hall.

The report should help bring to an end many long months of negotiation, mediation and conciliation meetings between the unions and railway companies (CN - CP).

The United Transport Union (UTU) representing trainmen and yardmen have managed to reach a tentative agreement with the companies on a fair number of points, pending further ratification.

However, several important issues such as wage increases, extra wage considerations for yardmen, and "crew consist" (number of people working on a crew) have gone to arbitration.

Ted Rankin, Local Chairman of the UTU said people were expecting at least a basic minimum increase of 62 cents/hour, but were hoping for a much more reasonable raise. The company is presently paying only \$4. 01/hour.

The union nominee to the Conciliation Board, David McWilliam, had suggested a compounded 9.9 - 9.5 percent increase in wages over a two year contract. He noted that after accounting for a 6.5 inflationary factor, the union was only receiving a real wage increase of 3.4% and 3.0% respectively. Neither the chairman nor companies came up with any figures, probably not wanting to lay any money on the table until Hall's report came through.

Growing wage disparity between yardmen and other crafts is another

point of contention. In the past the union has been receiving just a straight percentage wage increase, so the gap between yardmen and other crafts who are paid more is getting bigger and bigger.

The union is asking for an extra wage adjustment of 75 cents/hour each year of a two year contract, above the normal wage increase, to help narrow this gap.

There is a very big possibility of yardmen defying the government legislation and going back on strike if a satisfactory settlement isn't reached over this issue, said Rankin.

Feeling is very high and several members have said they are prepared to walk out and face the consequences, he added.

(Ed. note: Although the UTU was not directly involved in rotating work stoppages or the national strike, it did respect the non-ops picket line. Following an unsatisfactory Conciliation Board report handed down a week previous, UTU members were legally entitled to strike on the day of the back-to-work legislation. Because of this untimely situation, they were unfortunately included in the order.)

All three parties on the Conciliation Board agreed that yard service employees should be given more consideration due to their relative decline in wages. However, the amount was not decided.

Some points tentatively agreed to were annual vacation (5 weeks after 25 years), bereavement leave (for brother and sister, as well as parents and child), rest rules (allowing 8 hours of rest in between service), pay for jury duty, pay for time at medical exams and rule classes, and holiday rule (receiving time and a half for working on a statutory holiday)

By-election

Arts and education representatives candidates

Cariou

Cariou raises two important issues which he proposes to bring before Council, if elected.

The first issue concerns what he calls the "top-heavy management" of the Students' Union. Darrell Ness and the four area managers earn a combined salary in the neighbourhood of \$70,000 per year, he says. This represents 13% of Students' Union fees, which amounts to \$4 from every student. He objects to such a large amount of money being spent on a bureaucracy which also controls the political decisions of Council.

To remedy this situation, he proposes that "at the first opportunity it has, the Students' Council should reduce the wages of the managers. If they refuse to take a cut in wages, then fire them, and hire people who will work for lower wages."

Another issue which concerns Cariou is the lack of concern shown by Council on such issues as the destruction of North Garneau, the Kraft boycott, the low quotas on people entering such faculties as Medicine, and the oil policy of Premier Lougheed's Conservative govern-

ment.

He suggests an effective role for Council would be to place pressure on university cafeterias to stop using Kraft cheese. The Students' Union could also send representations to the provincial government to protest the lack of jobs for students in the province, and to protest the government's oil policy that is "ripping off Albertans."

Cariou has attended several Council meetings and he says that the present Council "has hidden from the issues facing students." He sees that the only action of Council has been to create a pub in SUB, and to attempt to reduce the power of the Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement Board.

Student Union President George Mantor's stand on the literature tables in SUB has been very unwise, he says. However, he adds that it is unfortunate that the Young Socialists have made the issue appear to be an attack solely on them, while in actual fact, all literature tables were banned from SUB.

Cariou believes that, if elected, he will represent the interests of all Arts students on Council, in particular those who come from less prosperous backgrounds.

Hancock

To students voting for Arts representative on Friday, October 19 at U of A, David Hancock (third year student in economics and pol. scie.) offers "an objective view to council... an ability to look at both sides of the question and decide according to my conscience."

Arts

He would make himself available to students by "leaving my name and number at Students' Council... (and) ... putting up notices periodically." He recognized, however, that these communications techniques were not "very effective".

Mr. Hancock sees no outstanding controversial issues and says, "I wouldn't establish any priorities on policies right now." He would like to see "more emphasis on services like the Art Gallery, ... the old yearbook effort, and a good student directory."

"I'm not going to criticize the

present council", said Mr. Hancock, "they're trying to do a good job. They're trying to meet people. The other night they were on a tour of the residences."

Council's role should be to encourage student groups of differing opinions, but not to take a stand. To illustrate Mr. Hancock said, "Although there may be a majority, according to reports, of students supporting the Kraft boycott, certainly all students are not in sympathy. The council shouldn't support one side or the other."

"Council should encourage people to take office space (in SUB) so that they can be in physical closeness with the Students' Union and see management as it is."

Mr. Hancock supports the HUB concept unless it's going to be too much of a burden. He is in favor of a review of Students' Union bureaucracy "to see whether it has enlarged beyond student needs." He feels that the University has always had a role in civic affairs and that the council should foster this.

Within the faculty he sees "a general agreement among arts students" and "no difference between being an Arts rep and an Ed. Rep."

When POUNDMAKER asked why he felt qualified to fill the position, Mr. Hancock replied, "because I am basically interested in doing it."

When POUNDMAKER asked him if he had ever visited a council meeting he replied, "No."

Herringer

Herringer emphasizes that the role of Student councillor would be a new learning experience for him.

He wishes to be elected to Council in order to learn how decisions are made. He was surprised to see so much interest in the by-election and did not expect anyone else to run.

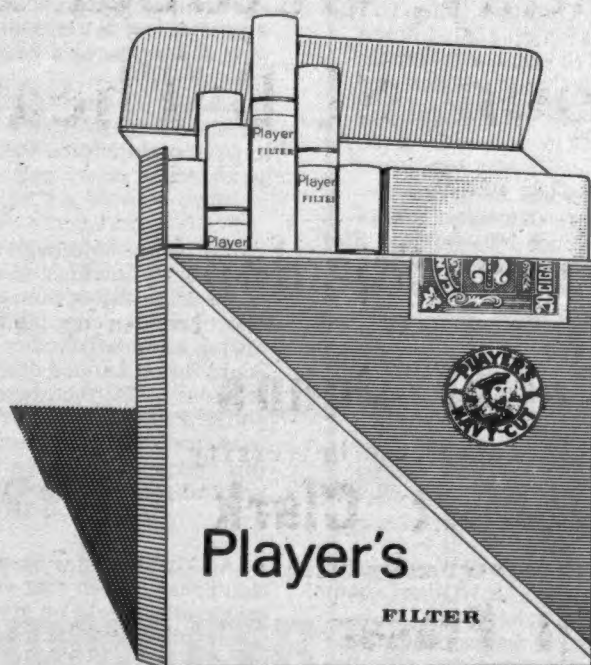
On the issue of bureaucracy, he believes a manager such as Ness is required to provide the continuity necessary to maintain the daily operations of the Students' Union. A bureaucracy is needed to carry out policy enacted by Council, he says. Also, he doubts that managers can be found who will work for less salary.

To eliminate the controversy on whether Students' Union fees should be voluntary or compulsory, he proposes a scale of fees - with the lowest fee set at \$10 - whereby students could choose

Continued on page 5



*In your own way.
In your own time.
On your own terms.
You'll take to the
taste of Player's Filter.*



A taste you can call your own.

Warning: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

Payment of U of A Fees

If fees are still unpaid after October 15th a student's registration is subject to cancellation for non-payment of fees and the student to exclusion from classes.

Students in the faculty of Graduate Studies and Research are reminded that their fees are to be paid by the date indicated on their fee assessment advice form.

Students who expect to pay their fees from federal and/or provincial government loans are referred to the PAYMENT OF FEES information sheet given to them during Registration Week.

Fees are payable at the Office of the Comptroller on the 3rd floor of the Administration Building.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

... elections

cont't from pg. 4

to become partial or full members in the Students' Union, according to the services they wish to receive.

A minimum fee must be set for the students who might just walk through SUB, with higher fees set for those who wish full services.

He thinks the Students' Union should act as a kind of forum for the input of student opinions on various issues. In particular, he mentioned curriculum, and a definition of university building policy. This includes the planning of new buildings with regard to their location, and the question of a limited enrollment for the university. He suggests that enrollment could be limited by giving preference to students from Alberta.

Herringer is not overly displeased with the performance of the present Council. He thought the seminars provided for first-year students during Freshman Introduction Week showed a concern for students as human beings.

However, the decision to ban literature tables in SUB was made too fast, he said, and this is an indication that "policy decisions are not considered deeply before they are effected."

Mann

"I don't have a solid platform because I feel that if you make promises the chances are it's not going to work because you're going to end up with a lot of hassles."

So says Robin Mann (Arts, 3rd year, psychology). She presents herself as a candidate "with an open mind... who would listen to student grievances and present them to Students' Council."

Regarding the Students' Union bureaucracy, Ms. Mann said, "I don't think Council will move for the removal of Mr. Ness' job." POUNDMAKER asked whether she thought Council should move towards removal, and Ms. Mann replied, "Yes, I do."

Having not heard of the GFC Student Stress report or Council's Bill C-1 to amend the constitution, Ms. Mann refrained from commenting on them.

"I think that the present Students' Council is doing a good job," said Ms. Mann, but she took exception to the Building Policy, saying that, "Students who submit application should be entitled to set up their booth. Vendors should have certain days when they can sell their wares."

The student services are on the whole good, she feels, but she would like to see the Art Gallery brought back.

Ms. Mann noted "a lot of apathy on campus. Students don't know anything about Students' Council. Students' Council should... organize themselves to present things to students so they can see what's actually happening."

She suggested that this might be accomplished through advertising.

"Alienation is definitely a problem that is difficult to overcome and people have to realize that Council is there to help. They have to bring their problems to Students' Council before they can be overcome."

Ms. Mann has never been to a council meeting herself.

Education

Nuttall

Nuttall proposes a platform built on some issues not previously presented before Council.

He feels the Students' Union should show some concern for the cut-backs in the number of teachers being hired in Alberta. He says it is becoming very difficult for some specialty teachers to find jobs anywhere in the province.

"This is an important issue for education students, and the Students' Union should put pressure on the provincial government to ensure that graduates in Education will have jobs," he added. He is concerned that jobs should be available for graduates of other faculties, but his main concern is for Education graduates.

The Students' Union should also speak out on the poor deal students are getting with respect to financial assistance, according to Nuttall. He says the province should restore grants to students and make loans more easily available. What can the Students' Union do? Nuttall proposes a vigorous effort to bring these issues before the community.

Another issue he proposes to bring before Students' Council is that of tuition fees. He charges the administration with dishonesty in the assessment of a fee for Students' Health, and anticipates that tuition fees will soon be increased by the provincial government. He says the Students' Union should organize itself to provide resistance against such a move, which he expects will be some time in the future.

In presenting these three issues, he feels the Students' Union should be more ambitious than it is at present. Nuttall describes the performance of the present executive as "lacklustre". He thinks his goals are realistic ones for the Students' Union.

Nuttall considered that several issues raised by POUNDMAKER during the course of the interview, including S. U. bureaucracy, SUB building policy and the increasing power of the S. U. executive were not central to his campaign.

However, in general terms, he considers the role of the S. U. executive to be one of carrying out policy initiated by the Council as a whole.

Although never having attended a council meeting, Nuttall has participated actively in the music and arts undergraduates associations and has taken an active role in several S. U. elections including Tim Christian's successful presidential bid in 1969.

Young Socialist

"Our views are not as narrow as the university, but as wide as society."

This was how Sheilas Mawson (Education PADP) explained the Young Socialist slate that she and Henry Malta (Arts, 3rd year philosophy and anthro-

pology) are running on in the coming Education and Arts Representative by-elections at the U of A.

"We have a whole socialist perspective which leads us to certain views as to what role the Students' Council should play," she continued.

Their platform rests on Student Council taking a leading role in organizing support campaigns on such issues as women's rights in the Mortentaler abortion trial, protesting against Chilean repression, and defending student rights.

"We have to have student, staff and faculty control of the university", said Mr. Malta. "What exists now is decision making behind closed doors."

He sees Bill C-1 on reforming the Students' Union constitution (see last week's POUNDMAKER) as furthering this closed door policy. "The present Students' Council is not prepared to go to the student body at large."

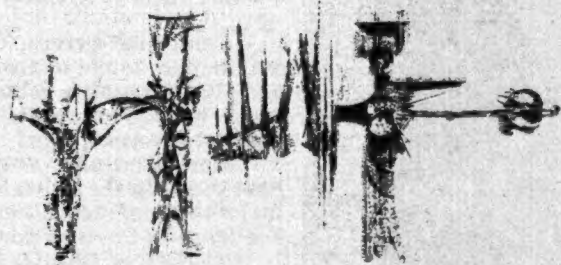
Such was the case they felt, when HUB was built. The council should have gone to the students, organized mass meetings to inform students and decide policy by referendum.

"The decision should not be made by Darrell Ness and others but by the students," maintained Mr. Malta.

"Cutbacks in education," said Ms. Mawson, after citing various government reports, "are a thing of the future. The Worth Report recommends that fees double.... This is seriously counter to the view that education is everyone's right. The council... and the NUS (National Union of Students) delegates meeting here on Friday (election day) should organize to fight these trends."

"It is obvious," continued Mr. Malta, "that Mantor and the executive do not share our perspective or that of students right across Canada. The NUS in the United States has organized a boycott of Gallo Wines which has been very effective... (but) when they (ie. the Kraft Boycott Committee) went to council they were refused any endorsement or funds, and their proposal to take Kraft out of cafeterias was met with a blank refusal."

Continued on page 6



STUDENTS' UNION
UNION DES ETUDIANTS
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

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COMMUNITY,
and
GOVERNMENT

concerning how each can contribute to, and benefit from the other two segments of society

FORUM

Tuesday, October 16,
12 noon, SUB Theatre

MEMBERS OF THE PANEL:

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Appointed University President Beginning 1974

Dr. Walter Johns

Past President of the University

Mr. Robert Clark

Former Minister of Education

Mr. Fil Fraser

Member, University Senate

Mr. Peter Flynn

President, Graduate Students' Association

Mr. George Mantor

President, Students' Union

Admission Free

Morgentaler refused preliminary hearing

MONTREAL (CUP) -- In a decision handed down by Judge J. K. Hugessen Wednesday, October 3, the trial of Dr. Henry Morgentaler cannot be argued as a test case of the Canadian constitution and Bill of Rights.

Morgentaler's lawyer, Claude-Armand Sheppard, had planned to challenge the abortion law on the grounds that it is discriminatory and contradicts the Canadian Bill of Rights. Sheppard argued that all women do not have equal access to the hospital committees which are set up to determine whether or not a woman may legally obtain an abortion.

Morgentaler, who faces six charges of performing illegal abortions, will now be tried in Criminal Court.

Hugessen also overruled the petition from the defence challenging the preferred indictment. Morgentaler must now go to trial without a preliminary hearing.

Earlier this week Dr. Augustin Roy, registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, testified that Morgentaler remains in good standing with the College. Roy said no complaints against Morgentaler had been registered.

Defense committee planning educational

The Edmonton Committee to Defend Dr. Morgentaler is planning an educational and organizational rally on Wednesday, October 17 in SUB, Room 142, at the U of A campus.

Dr. Morgentaler, a Montreal physician, faces possible life imprisonment on thirteen charges under Canada's "liberalized" abortion laws. Dr. Morgentaler admits to performing 5000 safe abortions in his clinic; yet he considers himself innocent.

On March 16, 1973, he told the Cross-Canada Conference for Abortion Law Repeal: "I had a choice; I could continue to hide behind a screen of legality and refuse help while denouncing these laws as cruel, unjust, and dangerous to women, or else I could defy these laws and offer help to women in order to protect them."

Across Canada women and men are

uniting to form Committees to Defend Dr. Morgentaler.

Committee membership is open to anyone who agrees that women and doctors have the right to break archaic abortion laws.

Speakers at the rally will include Dr. Ringrose, an Edmonton physician, Betty Mardiros of the Voice of Women, and representatives of other groups which support the Committee.

A native woman will speak on the subject of forced sterilization and the oppression of native women.

Organizers of the rally hope the meeting will produce more definite plans for a large public action.

Further information about the Committee can be obtained by phoning

Med students face legal battle

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CUP)-- After voting to withdraw from the university's students' union, Memorial University medical students now face a legal battle in their attempt to have their student fees channeled to the medical students' association.

In a referendum October 3, the medical students voted 87 per cent in favour of withdrawing from the students' union. They are now trying to have medical students' \$8 per semester students' union fees given to their own organization.

Last March, a campus-wide referendum narrowly approved the compulsory payment of \$8 per student per semester to the students' union by all undergraduate students. The university's board of regents agreed to follow the direction of this referendum.

It is this same administrative body that the medical students will approach to approve the transfer of their fees.

If the regents agree to the medical students' request, the students' union may contest the decision in court. The students' union officials fear that if the medical students are allowed to leave the union other faculties may follow suit and thus weaken the union.

Elections

Continued from page 5

Commenting on the SUB policy with respect to the removal of the Young Socialists' literature table, Mr. Malta said, "the ban on student groups was complete victimization. We (ie. the YS) have launched a campaign... and have received the support of seven major students' councils in the country and just about every student group."

One point of council procedure with which both find fault is the policy of not allowing regular students to bring motions before council.

Ms. Mawson said that the year round activity of the YS would lend continuity to the actions of her and her running-mate in the Council.

Bothe Malta and Mawson are well versed in Student Council procedure. Both were unsuccessful candidates in the last executive elections and both have attended numerous Council meetings.



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The third... in a time-honored line

The National Union of Students

By Michael Warsh and Morgan Thomas

Since 1926 the existence of some form of a national student organization has been a Canadian reality. Between 1926 and 1964, except for a brief break during World War II, the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS) operated a fairly efficient service organization for university students and their campus organizations.

The NFCUS objectives were: the promotion of a better understanding among Canadian students, a higher degree of co-operation among all student organizations, the advancement of legitimate students interests, and, the development of relationships with other national and international groups.

However, there were several drawbacks to the NFCUS program, in that it failed to face the meaning and reality of the student's position in Canadian universities and other post-secondary institutions.

First, it defined only people who attended a university as 'students'.

Second, while claiming that one of

its purposes was to 'advance' the legitimate interests, it narrowly defined those interests as those along the lines of more service oriented programs. For example: yearbooks, songbooks, charter flights and international student cards.

In October 1963 delegates to the annual NFCUS Congress restructured the organization to allow French speaking students an equal vote in all matters concerning them. They also changed the name to the Canadian Union of Students.

At the next year's conference, French-speaking Quebec delegates took their unions out of CUS and later formed their own organization, Union Generale de Etudiants de Quebec (UGEQ).

Both UGEQ and CUS immediately attempted to go beyond the narrow rhetoric of NFCUS and began to be involved with student problems on a political as well as a more expanded service level.

Concern over accessibility of the university to all, control within the university, and the role the university plays in the world of government and big business had moved the organizations into discussion of questions affecting

the day-to-day existence of the student, such as housing, unemployment, student loans, student visas.

The question of universal accessibility led them to see the problem as "The abolition of all social and financial barriers to post-secondary education." This was in its time, a radical analysis; today, perhaps a more common place idea.

But as the organizations began to come to grips with universal accessibility, people in the unions found they had to consider all aspects of education and of society, "for it is impossible to change the university substantially without changing society," and this view helped to precipitate the downfall of CUS.

At the same time CUS was becoming political, it continued to provide the essential services. CUS provided publications on such topics as co-ops, education, housing, incorporation of student organizations. The union also operated research services which developed positions on student representation and participation.

CUS sponsored a life insurance plan, operated a flourishing travel service and performed lobbying functions in Ottawa. CUS helped to create the Canada Student Loan Plan. Few students realize that CUS lobbied for the legislation that allowed students to deduct tuition from their income tax.

CUS folded primarily because it became more progressive than its respective campus organizations. Its leadership lost touch with campus leaders and the students. It was facing questions and searching for solutions that were still largely considered taboo by most university councils.

The press seized on these 'more radical views' and capitalized on the controversy, helping to drive the wedge between CUS, the students and the student organizations. The result was that in 1969 CUS folded after most of its members voted to withdraw.

The next year UGEQ went the same path, but the Quebec students formed a regional union in 1971, the Front des Etudiants du Quebec (FEQ).

It took nearly three years, but now another attempt at a national union in Canada is underway.

In the winter of 1971-1972 the University of Windsor Student Council called for a national meeting to discuss the rebirth of a national union. Not coincidentally, at least six other universities were involved in the same thinking, but as it was, Windsor was the first to write the letters of invitation.

The conference was a partial success. It defined the need for a National association, analysed the errors of CUS, established a site of procedures that would bring a national union into reality, and brought together student leaders from more than 40 institutions.

But it did not include students from Quebec French-speaking institutions or from the non-university post-secondary institutions.

A kind of bickering was evident at the Windsor conference that could have spelled an early doom for the organization, but the members faced the reality of dissent and differences among Canadian universities. It would have been a farce if the conference had broken up in total disarray. Facing the somber reality now makes the possibility of national union more likely.

Delegates to the Windsor conference selected a steering committee to co-ordinate a conference to found a new national student union. It drafted a constitution and encouraged campus debate on the direction of the new union.

The conference was held in Ottawa in November, 1972. Delegates adopted a constitution and selected a central committee. The National Union of Students, Association National des Etudiants (NUS/ANE) was slowly progressing. By

January, a snowball effect had begun, several student councils voted to join and many others were holding referendums required for membership under the new constitution.

NUS was established to be both a political and service organization. It will lobby for students with federal authorities and perform research on such topics as campus housing, pubs, unemployment, and student participation in university government.

NUS will also act as a forum to discuss the role of students and post-secondary institutions in society. (The old CUS travel bureau was taken over by the Association of Student Councils, a national student services organization, after CUS dissolved.)

Many of the former problems of NFCUS and CUS have hopefully been overcome. All post-secondary campuses are eligible to belong. The problem of CUS leaders moving more progressively than the students has been overcome structurally. The new union requires that all policy decisions must come from the floor of the general assembly, and only after ample notice has been given to all members before a meeting.

The central committee may only implement policy specified by the members, it may not initiate policy. The new union will have no president, no leader, no speaker for the organization, no cult of leadership that the press can seize upon. The organization is its members.

The first annual meeting was held on May 4, 5 and 6 at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. NUS began research and developed policy in several areas of direct concern to students (from housing and student aid to student representation in administrative bodies of post-secondary institutions).

Several committees were struck to deal with these issues. A new central committee composed of 9 people was elected.

The new Central Committee met first in June. At that meeting they reviewed the constitution and found that some points required clarification. In the light of these findings, it was agreed that the constitution should be prepared for amendment at the October conference.

At that meeting, the go ahead was also given to allot monies to set up a national office. The date of the next meeting was set for July 26-28 at the U of A.

At the July meeting held at the U of A the committee looked over the U of A's facilities for October's conference. During this time the French abbreviation ANE was changed to UNE (Union Nationale des Etudiants) to denote a union solidarity.

A final meeting was held in August at which time a newsletter was prepared, new staff for the national office hired, and a notice of meeting prepared. Generally the final stages of preparation for the October meeting were completed.

For the October 19 meeting being held in Edmonton, a few items on the agenda should merit special attention.

Saturday's 'policy' sessions, and the decisions arising from them should set the character of NUS and influence its range of activities. To some degree it will also mold its membership.

Matters arising from Saturday's workshops on Student Representation, Campus organizing, Campus Media and Women's Caucus should also prove decisive.

It does seem strange, however, that there is no Sunday plenary planned to bring these discussions into concrete resolutions for NUS.

Perhaps NUS is leary of seizing on too rigid or radical a position too soon, -- thus losing the prospective membership of more conservative campuses and falling short of a truly representative body.

NUS—'Not too much I can see' says Croxton

by Morgan Thomas

Since the collapse of the Canadian Union of Students (CUS) in 1969, there has been no national lobby for Canadian post-secondary students. With the establishment of the National Union of Students (NUS/UNE) this situation may be rectified.

This weekend (Oct. 19, 20, and 21) the U of A hosts the second general meeting of NUS. The outcome of this meeting will likely decide the strength and viability of the organization.

POUNDMAKER asked Gary Croxton, Executive Vice-president of the SU and one of three delegates from U of A attending the conference, what potential NUS had and if the U of A should join.

Mr. Croxton stated that he couldn't from any opinions until after the upcoming meeting as he had not attended the previous general meeting. He noted that only about four universities had to date paid their membership fees and that the remainder would presumably decide, on the outcome of the meeting, if NUS was worth the expense.

As to what benefits we would derive from NUS, "there is not too much I can see in the near future ... just the potential of the lobbying force ... membership would be insurance against the future."

Mr. Croxton added that the U of A already has a number of advantages that other Universities are still fighting for.

UBC is just starting to fight for parity on its board of governors and Saskatchewan is just now looking into financing a Student's Union Building ... we've already got parity ... and we're rich, as far as assets go. (But) the U of A probably has a lot of documents (that could be of use to other universities)."

At the Halifax general meeting in May, NUS formed several committees to investigate policies in areas of concern to students. At this weekend's meeting reports from these committees will be presented.

"After seeing how good these (reports)

are and what they have to say, we'll have a good idea on whether or not NUS is going to be a viable institution ... it'll be an interesting meeting I suppose."

Mr. Croxton expressed concern that the delegates might get "bogged down with trivialities," one of which seemed to be the tendency for students to take "some sort of big brother attitude" to high school newspapers. When asked the nature of the "trivial" statements of Principles of Student Press motion (made at the Halifax meeting), Mr. Croxton stated that it "essentially says that the high-school presses have the right to print what they want to and not be under staff control ... I don't know why the motion was passed."

It had nothing to do with the University press? (we asked).

"No."

Croxton appears to be mistaken here as the Carillon (Univ. of Sask., Regina,) on May 22 noted "that the Statement of Principles recognizes the right of newspaper staffs to elect their editors without the interference of student councils (we presume this is applying to universities.) The statement also provides that a newspaper budget, once established, should be free from outside control."

His one major complaint of the NUS was that its structure is unwieldy. It is a one-unity organization steered by a central committee.

"One of the things I would like to have seen would be a formation of provincial or regional (organizations) a such as OFS (Ontario Federation of Students). You could then look at problems indigenous to your area (and have closer ties within that area.) The central committee in Ottawa could give help to (and co-ordinate the regional organizations."

"I can't see the NUS jumping into a problem that just concerns Saskatchewan because it is a national organization - it could be concerned primarily with national things."

Saskatchewan Waffle bids NDP farewell

by Donaleen Saul

special to POUNDMAKER

(Moose Jaw) - The Waffle is no longer a part of the Saskatchewan New Democratic party.

The decision was made at the Waffle Convention here late Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6, by two hundred delegates from throughout the province. By an overwhelming majority they voted in favour of a resolution which stated "that the Saskatchewan Waffle Movement, the movement for an independent and socialist Canada, withdraw from the New Democratic Party and work to establish a new socialist party in Saskatchewan."

The opening "State of the Movement" paper read by Don Mitchell, president of the Saskatchewan Waffle, defined the reasons for the withdrawal. He declared that since the 1971 election "socialist strains within the Saskatchewan New Democratic Party have been increasingly ignored, contradicted or abandoned," that the Party organization has also been abandoned, and that initiating serious internal programs has become a "frustrating exercise."

Sheila Kuziak, Waffle executive member from Regina, then gave a report on the pre-convention meeting between members and Premier Blakeney. At this meeting the Premier described the New Democratic Party as a "Mother Church" which could encompass wide divergences of opinion and that "Waffle views could be contained."

Waffle members at this meeting insisted that there were indeed wide differences in both goals and strategy between the Waffle and the NDP. They stated that while the Waffle was working towards a "socialist movement", the NDP was merely interested in providing capitalism with "a human face."

The Premier concluded his remarks by saying that differences between the Waffle and the New Democratic Party were "only ones of degree" but he hoped that if a split were made it would be done "with as little rancour as possible."

A major contentious issue throughout the conference was whether or not to allow the press to be present. On Saturday morning a vote was taken and by a very close margin the press were allowed to remain for the plenary session.

The decision was reversed early in the afternoon largely because many of the delegates present felt inhibited to speak their minds in front of the television cameras.

There was also a strong feeling that the capitalist press would misinterpret and distort strategy, that it would be impossible to openly discuss future directions "in the presence of enemies," as one member expressed it.

The conference approved in principle an overview paper "Social Trends in Saskatchewan" presented by Lorne Brown of Regina. The major premise of the paper is "that the primary social force in the struggle for an independent socialist Canada is the working class."

The paper acknowledges, however, that such groups as women, native people, welfare recipients, senior citizens, and students could be "defined as being part of the working class in a broad sense."

The paper goes on to state that the fact that Saskatchewan is "becoming increasingly an urban province" implies that farm operators are a less significant organizing factor than they have been in the past.

Since trade unionists comprise at least 25% of the non-agricultural working force in the province "the winning over of trade unionists to a socialist position" is vital to the goals of

the Waffle," Brown emphasized.

The paper further states "that workers struggling for autonomous and independent Canadian trade unions must be supported" because in Saskatchewan "so much of our economy is of a primary nature and controlled by foreign capitalists."

Rich farmers, it was noted, "are the natural allies of the corporations, and the class enemies of working people and small farmers." The Waffle must therefore appeal "to the middle farmers and not to their class enemies."

The paper states that it would "not attempt to draw up a blueprint for a new socialist formation in Saskatchewan." It emphasizes, however, that "activities in the immediate future must be of an agitational and educational nature," and that electoral involvement must be done only in conjunction with extraparlimentary activity.

Seventy visitors from outside the province attended the conference, among them Mel Watkins of the Ontario Waffle. Watkins pointed out that "basic forces are at work leading socialists in this country to consider a new political formation."

Watkins stated that since the Ontario New Democratic Party leadership expelled the Waffle from the party in the Spring of 1972, the amount of internal

and external educational activity by Wafflers has increased.

He went on to declare that labour and trade union membership within the Ontario Waffle has increased since the split, and that the Waffle is involved in working "for fully independent Canadian unions, not just autonomy in international structures."

The Ontario Waffle is at present working on a priority Resource and De-industrialization Campaign against resource sellouts and the spillover of the United States energy crisis into Canada, Watkins said.

The remainder of the conference was concerned with discussing position papers on such areas as Revenue and Taxation, Women, Agriculture and Food, Labour and Native Peoples. The group broke down into panels to discuss these questions.

In the plenary sessions there was much debate attempting to define what kind of socialist formation the Waffle would develop. No hard and fast conclusion was reached but it was clear that the Waffle would embark on an intensive program of both internal and external education. The aim of this would be to increase representation of workers and farmers and to strengthen and expand the present organization.

McIntyre Porcupine in tough shape? Not so, says Dow Jones

According to the Dow Jones Forecast for October 1, MacIntyre Porcupine is a good investment in Canadian Gold Stocks. Dow Jones advised that shares, currently going at \$55, be held by the investor for the best profit. The forecast also states that 1974 and 1975 will be good years for investments and profits from larger companies, continuing the trend established this year with Nixon's imposition

of his famous "Phase 4" economic policy.

It seems rather dubious that, with the recent firing of men at Grande Cache, and the moans and groans from McIntyre about their loss of profits in Northern Alberta, that loss of profits would be flaunted as an excuse at all.

Especially not with investors buying and holding at \$55 a share; and with McIntyre Porcupine giving no yield or dividend.

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5 only	PIONEER MOUNTAIN TENT	52.00	36.00

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Fort McMurray

a POUNDMAKER supplement

Prepared by POUNDMAKER's
special Syncrude —
Fort McMurray research team

Accommodation costs soaring

The residents of Fort McMurray, situated 290 miles north of Edmonton, greeted the Syncrude announcement with mixed emotions.

One person, when interviewed said, "I'm glad we will no longer be a one-company town. You can't imagine how oppressive it is to live in a company town."

On the other hand, many residents are concerned about the problems that Syncrude will bring. The people of McMurray have experienced the agony of growing from a small settlement of 1000 people to a near-city of 9000. Now they face doubling and, perhaps tripling their size within the next decade. The past has not been pleasant for the people, and the future does not look promising.

What is the major problem of McMurray today? The Town of Fort McMurray faces a desperate accommodation shortage.

Hotels and rooming houses are booked up two to three weeks in advance. A survey of hotels, motels and rooming house owners revealed that they receive one and a half times as many requests for accommodation as there are rooms available.

"We could double our size and still be booked up every day," said the manager of one local hotel.

Naturally, the demand has escalated

require a minimum of 15 feet. Fuel tanks sit openly at the side of the trailers and the only thing that separates two units is a narrow, diesel-soaked patch of dirt.

Health regulations also require 15 sq. ft. of playground area for every stall. Not one trailer court in McMurray has any playground. Ptarmigan Park has a substantial park area but no equipment.

The privately owned trailer parks have streets of mud or dust, depending on weather conditions.

The shortage of trailer stalls has led to an exploitive situation. Stalls rent at 33% higher price than in Edmonton. Until recently, the only way to be assured of a stall was to purchase a trailer locally at inflated prices. In addition, local dealers charged a \$500.00 "finders fee", non-refundable, to locate a stall for the trailer.

One individual who bought his trailer in Edmonton, was charged \$547.00 by a local firm for a place to park it, and an additional \$300.00 for utility hook ups. This did not include skirting which would have cost \$300.00.

There is virtually no opportunity to rent an apartment anywhere in the town. The banks, the schools, and the Hudson's Bay Co. have secured leases for their employees, and very few apartments are open to the public.



A typical Fort McMurray trailer park: high rents and over-crowded conditions.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS?

The following is a breakdown of McMurray's town board:

C. A. Knight: chairman, personnel officer GCOS.
Anthony Allen: mine manager GCOS.
Doug McCall: (gov't appointee to board) assistant director Alta Housing.
Sam Hardin: businessman, close relative to local land developer N. Simons.
Dr. A. Nicolson: doctor, involved in apartment development, and rumored to be connected with local developers.
Jean Davidson: housewife, no affiliations.
Clair Pedgen: local contractor, no connections with developers.

We have no direct evidence to warrant an accusation of corruption, but of seven members five are either directly involved in land dealings or are employed by companies with a vested interest in the community.

prices tremendously.

Construction workers pay up to \$11.00 a day for shared accommodation. A 12' x 56' trailer rents for \$300.00 a month. The major hotel, the Peter Pond, owned by Allarco, charges \$18 a night, (the same as Edmonton's luxury hotels) for accommodation equivalent to Edmonton's smaller hotels. (eg. Highway Motor Inn -- \$9.50)

For people looking for permanent homes the situation is no better. There are no homes for sale. Some residents have waited two years for a vacancy in a trailer park. When they do get a stall they find that they are jammed in like sardines.

In most lots (with the exception of Ptarmigan Park, a GCOS owned park for employees only) trailers are five to ten feet apart. Provincial regulation

The excessive demand for apartments has again had detrimental affects on rents. A two bedroom, unfurnished suite in a three storey walk-up rents for \$220, while a three-bedroom suite in the same building rents for \$300.00.

A worker looking for room and board can expect to pay from \$120 (breakfast only) to \$275.00 (meals and private room)

The situation is so deperate that 100 to 200 workers lived in tents, campers and Holiday trailers at local campsites last summer. Many of these workers have yet to find accommodation.

The high cost of housing has had drastic effects on spiralling costs elsewhere. Faced with astronomical accommodation bills, construction companies are forced to bid higher on contracts. This, in turn raised the cost of building new ac

commodation, which is reflected in the rents.

Many exploiters have taken advantage of the situation. Redden Construction is currently building an addition to the Peter Pond Hotel. The workers are accommodated at the hotel at a cost of approximately \$20.00 a day.

Both companies are owned by Allarco, an Edmonton firm whose principal shareholder is Dr. Charles Allard.

The expenses can be written off from taxes, and the whole arrangement is used as a method to transfer money. One carpenter attempted to do something about the situation by purchasing a trailer. He was fired.

The crowded conditions are not just reflected in housing. Franklin Avenue, the main artery through town is congested and at 8 am and 5 pm is as difficult to get onto as Jasper Avenue. Schools are jammed to the rafters and portables have been put into use to alleviate the crowding.

With the Syncrude announcement, speculation has run rampant. Private speculators have swooped down on the town like a pack of vultures and grabbed every available piece of land. The pickings have been lean, however, as local exploiters, as well as Edmonton developers, long ago locked up anything worth buying.

Schools - face dim future overcrowding inevitable

The public and separate school boards in Fort McMurray face tremendous over-crowding in the next few years.

"We are operating in portables now, and have considered scheduling the schools in shifts," said one leading school authority.

The shortage is caused mainly by government policy. Because of shrinking populations in rural central and southern Alberta, school boards must show definite population figures to validate the need for additional classroom space. In a growing community like Fort McMurray, this policy keeps the school board constantly behind the needs.

Current population figures indicate the need for in excess of 50 additional classrooms. It takes 15 months to build a school, and by that time, there will be a need for even more classrooms.

"Unless the government changes this policy we will never catch up," stated one authority.

The public school board has recently been the victim of one of the most vicious exploitation plots in the history of Fort McMurray. At a meeting in March, Hon. Dave Russell made a surprise announcement indicating a

new proposed high school site. While it was a surprise to the residents of McMurray, it came as no surprise to Allarco, an Edmonton development firm.

Within a week, it was announced that Allarco had purchased the site for the new school for a reported \$187,000. The price Allarco is now asking from the school board is \$750,000, a 401% profit in eight months.

Like the rest of the town, the school board has been subjected to provincial bungling in planning.

Both the public elementary school and the junior-senior high school, as well as the separate elementary school are located on Franklin Avenue, the main thoroughfare through town.

Last spring a grade nine student was killed in a car-bicycle accident, and two weeks ago an elementary student was knocked off his bicycle and seriously injured on his way to school.

The new elementary school site in the new Clearwater subdivision is also poorly planned. A resident of the area said, "As far as I can see, the only playground area around the school is the street and my backyard. I'm sure that 450 kids are not going to be squeezed into that small a space."

The Hon. Dave Russell has been quoted as saying, "I wish I'd never heard of Ft. McMurray." Many of the residents feel the same way about Dave Russell.

New town possible for Syncrude?

Indications point strongly to the development of a new town in the Tar Sands region.

In statements to the press regarding Syncrude's development neither the government nor Syncrude have made a firm commitment to the idea of having Syncrude employees in McMurray.

At a public meeting at the Peter Pond school, the Minister of Municipal Affairs hinted that McMurray might be limited to 12000 to 15000 population. The hesitancy of the provincial government to approve further expansion plans or to involve itself in long-range planning is another indication of the possibility of a new town.

Where would the town be situated? Speculation is centred around Fort McKay. The settlement of McKay is centrally located to the two existing plant sites and the proposed Shell plant site. Local speculators as well as Edmonton firms have purchased land in the Fort McKay region. One Edmonton firm known to have reliable advance information of planning proposals in the past, has purchased land in Fort McKay.

If a new town were to be built, it would spell disaster for Fort McMurray. Neither town would be sufficiently large to attract major business development. There would be a costly repetition of school, hospital and recreation facilities.

Many McMurray residents would find the new town more attractive and closer to work. If a new town goes ahead McMurray could well be a ghost town in ten years.



Projected increased lot shortages could drive ever more residents into already overflowing trailer parks.

Gov't politicking held up expansion

To fully understand the situation in Fort McMurray one must back-track about ten years to see the start of the boom.

The first mistake was in choosing the valley in which to situate the town. Because the major industry, prior to oil,

in McMurray was barge transportation to the north, the townsite was situated next to the river.

Five miles to the south was another small town, Waterways, which marked the end of the railway. McMurray still uses the phrase "Where steel meets keel" in their advertising.

While the valley is picturesque it is quite long and narrow (7 miles by 1/2 to 3/4 miles), which makes planning difficult.

The Chamber of Commerce at the time, agreed to support the Great Canadian Oil Sands (GCOS) development application in turn for assurances

ly owned subsidiary of GCOS was formed. They became the sole developer in Ft. McMurray. However their commitment was to plant employees only, therefore no housing was or has been provided for the private sector (goods and services personnel).

In 1971, it became apparent that the valley could no longer house all the residents of Fort McMurray. The town, in co-operation with Town Planning (provincial gov't), began looking at surrounding areas, (see map).

After much debate, the council decided to develop Area 5 across the river. This development was to be a

LIES IN THE HOUSE

In the legislative assembly last April, the Hon. Dave Russel stated, "The planners for the town and for Alberta Housing are the same to assure close co-operation and co-ordination in future development." On July 3, after prolonged and sometimes bitter debate, the Town Board finally accepted the firm of Cohos, De La Salle and Leveny as planning consultants for the town.

that the town would be developed within the river valley. The provincial government (the Socred) agreed, even though advisors recommended against settlement in the valley.

The government also required that GCOS provide housing for plant employees. No provision was made, however, for goods and service personnel (teachers, clerks, etc.) required in the community.

Construction of the plant began in 1963, however no meaningful start in housing was begun until 1967, just prior to completion of the plant site.

The employment requirements were somewhat higher than anticipated, and thus construction of housing has never really caught up to demand. Because the Federal government requires that in any one-company-town either the company (in this case GCOS) or the developer guarantee the mortgages for housing, no private developer was willing to put up the immense sums of money required for the guarantees.

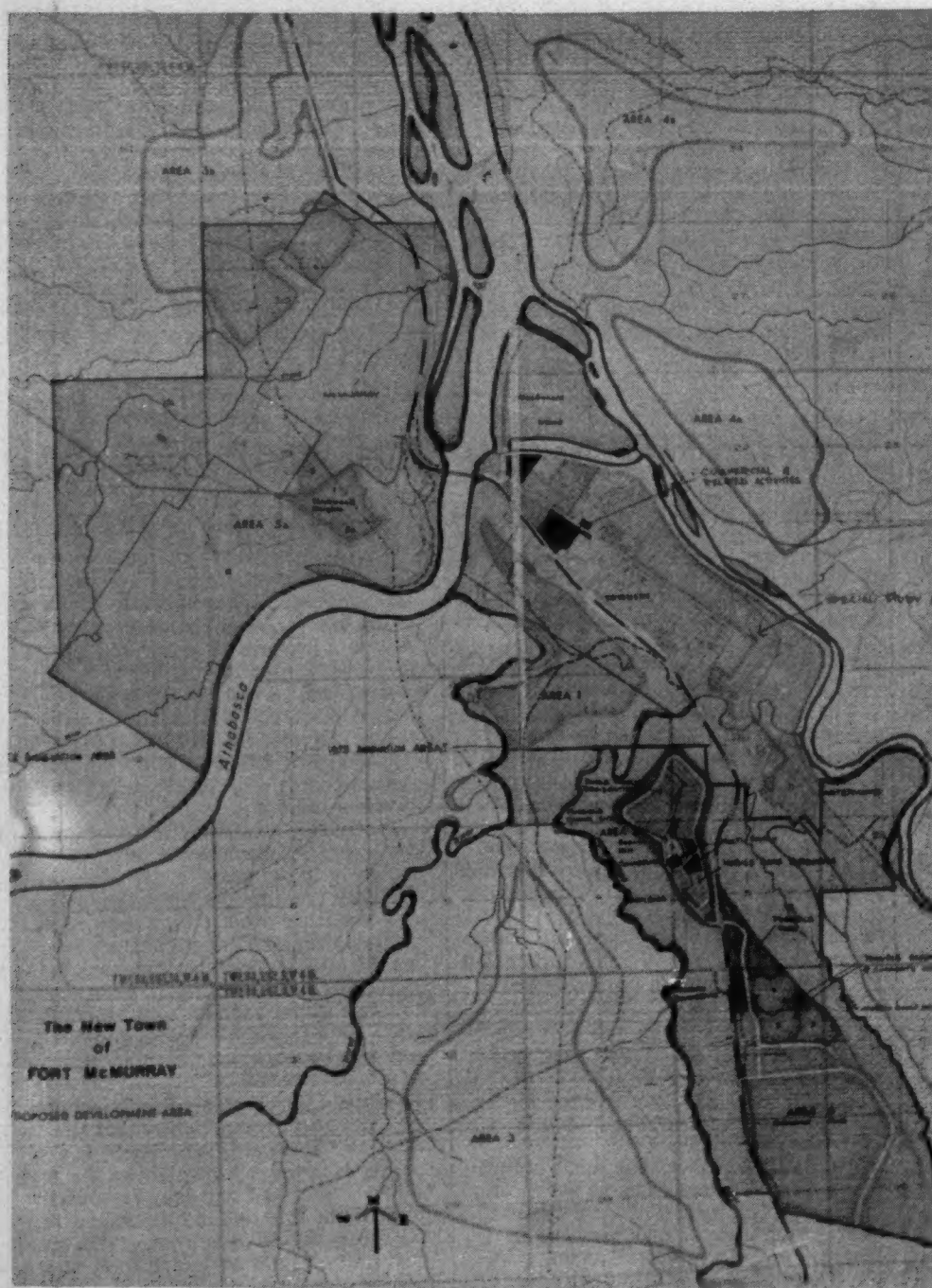
Thus, because of the agreement between GCOS and the provincial government, Athabasca Realty, a whol-

joint venture by the town and Athabasca Realty.

Area 5 was chosen because of relatively low costs of land and servicing. In addition, Area 5 had an immediate capacity for 2,000 lots which could be developed rapidly. The provincial government remained silent and approving. The town, acting on the advice of Town Planning proceeded with engineering studies at a cost of \$72,000.

In March of 1972, the provincial government appointed the firm of Cohos, De La Salle and Leveny to do an

One of the major criticisms of Area 5 was that "a strong central business district be established before settlement of the river." This statement was made by Dave Russel last March. Recently Cohos, De La Salle and Leveny, planning consultants for Ft. McMurray, recommended development application by BACM hotel, apartment and shopping centre downtown McMurray. This complex provided a suitable anchor for a business core. It would also have competition to the existing shopping by Allarco.



Controversial growth could prove costly

A study of Growth Projections and current planning indicate that the town of Fort McMurray will be short 1600 lots by 1979, the proposed date for completion of construction of the Syncrude extraction plant.

The Reid Crowthers report (see chart one), prepared for Syncrude, shows a need for 2287 units. This figure was based on an estimated plant population of 1100.

Syncrude has since raised their work force requirements to 1600. By applying a multiplier that would take into account housing for service personnel (147%) to 2287, the figure is adjusted to 3366 (Chart 2). Estimated lot development by Athabasca Realty Co. Ltd. and Alberta Housing Corporation show development of 1752 lots. This means a total deficit of 1614 lots.

At present, the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Dave Russel, is attempting to stop the development of 455 lots by Athabasca Realty in Area 5. If he is successful, then the lot deficit by 1979 will be 2069.

The development of areas 1, 2, and 6 is a costly venture. Areas 1 and 2 have a maximum capacity for 1009

lots. Water and sewer lines have to be run 2 1/2 miles over a sliding hill.

Area 1 is on top the hill to the west of town and is a narrow belt of land stretching across 10 riverlots. In Riverlot 1 only 13 of 50 acres are suitable for development. The situation is similar in the other riverlots. At a cost of \$10,000 an acre and at 4 lots to the acre, this works out to \$9615.00 per lot, before servicing.

Area 2 is somewhat less expensive: the average cost of a serviced lot in the combined areas is \$10,350. Alberta Housing Corporation is selling the lots at \$7500.00 a piece.

The taxpayers of Alberta will be subsidizing these lots to the tune of \$2850 per lot, a total of \$2,875,650.

Area 6 is proposed for light industrial development and a 600 stall trailer park. 600 stalls will bring the total number of stalls to within 200 of the requirements forecast in the Reid Crowthers report.

However the 590 lots listed under "current provisions" in the report included all existing stalls in McMurray. While the 600 stalls will provide for expansion, it will do nothing to allevi-

ate the ghetto conditions currently existent in McMurray's trailer courts.

In addition, industries are reluctant to move out into Area 6, because of increased transportation costs to Fort McMurray.

If Area 2 is allowed to develop it will cover up the only known source of gravel suitable for concrete within 100

now, Athabasca Realty plans to market 704 lots at \$7500 to \$7800 and break even. Hon. Dave Russel, fearing competition, is desperately trying to kill all development in Area 5 in order to unload Alberta Housing's white elephants in Areas 1 and 2.

What will be the end result of all this maneuvering? In essence, Mc-

The Minister of Highways, Clarence Copithorne, on an open-line radio show in Ft. McMurray, when asked about the condition of Highway 63 said, "It has improved tremendously." In response to another listener inquiring as to how he arrived in Ft. McMurray, he replied, "I flew up this morning."

miles of Fort McMurray. Sources in the construction business have estimated that this will increase concrete costs by 10% or \$350 per house.

When Area 5 was first proposed, it was estimated that, based on a 2,000 lot development, prices for individual lots would average about \$5800. This included a small profit margin. Even

Murray will develop into three communities. The G. C. O. S. employees will live in Area 5 and the existing townsite, Syncrude will live in a new area, the upper crust of the goods and service people will live in Area 2, and the less fortunate people will be huddled in the slums of Waterways and the trailer park ghettos of McMurray.

expansion

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Independent study of Fort McMurray. Martin Cohos, a close personal friend and supporter of Dave Russel, Minister of Municipal Affairs, spent three days in McMurray, and as a result produced a rather lengthy report recommending areas 1, 2, and 6.

Because planning was already underway in Area 5, the town board disagreed and all progress stopped.

In March of 1973, the Honorable Dave Russel announced future plans for Fort McMurray stating at a public meeting that "after careful negotiation the town board and the provincial government had agreed to the development of Areas 1, 2, and 6.

He said, "The main objection to Area 5 is that we may get an old town - new town split."

The controversy arose over a proposed 12 acre commercial development, which was reduced to 4 acres, the size required for a small neighborhood shopping centre. The "careful" negotiations Russel referred to consisted of the provincial government offering the town \$8 - 10 million for development in areas 1, 2, and 6 and nothing for Area 5. In true "Godfather" style, the government made the town board "an offer they couldn't turn down."



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or criticisms of development in strong central business core must be settlement takes place across statement was made by the Hon. arch. Recently Cohos, De La planning consultants for the rray, recommended against a cation by BACM for a \$14 million and shopping center complex in y. This complex would have e anchor for a strong central would also have provided serious existing shopping center, owned

1

REID CROWTHER REPORT (done for Syncrude) on PROJECTED DWELLING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE	1972 PROVISION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL NEW FOR 72-79
Single family	1,031	1179	1671	1885	2120	2576	2576	2576	1,545
Two family and row home	146	168	298	406	509	801	889	1,008	857
Apartment including business suites	281	316	432	432	432	432	432	432	151
Mobile homes	590	645	881	900	1326	870	539	324	266
TOTAL:	2,048	2308	3282	3323	4390	4679	4436	4335	2,287

(NOTE: These figures should be multiplied by 1.47 since the original figures as given above were based on a working population of 1100 for Syncrude, and new estimator place it at 1700.)

2

Schedule of Comparison Between Estimated Building Lots Required and Estimated Lot Development

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL
A. Estimated Building Lots Required:								
ARCL	220	165	100	---	---	---	---	485
Montreal Trust	25	150	355	345	727	254	125	1981
Other Companies	15	85	?	?	?	?	?	100
Goods and Services	267	259	175	50	49	?	?	900
Total Estimated Require- ments by year	527	659	630	395	776	254	125	3366
B. Estimated Lot Development:								
ARCL Stage 1 and 2A	249	---	---	---	---	---	---	249
ARCL Stage 3 and 4	---	300	155	?	?	?	?	455
AHC Area 2	130	303	---	?	?	?	?	433
AHC Area 1	---	384	192	?	?	?	?	576
Total Estimated Require- ments by year	379	987	347	?	?	?	?	1713
C. Comparison of A to B:								
A. Required	527	659	630	395	776	254	125	3366
B. To be developed	379	987	347	---	---	---	---	1713
A-B Excess (Shortage)	(148)	228	(283)	(395)	(776)	(254)	(125)	(1753)
Accumulated Deficiency	(148)	80	(64)	(459)	(1235)	(1489)	(1614)	

Buy-back policy a form of slavery

"The 10-year buy-back policy of Athabasca Realty is a form of slavery," said one plant employee.

The employee, who for obvious reasons wishes to remain anonymous, went on to say, "I have to work 10 years in order to receive title to my house. If at any time before that I quit or am fired, I am left with nothing. Even if I wanted to pay out the mortgage, they (Athabasca Realty) wouldn't let me."

The 10-year buy-back policy provides housing at no down payment to plant employees. At the end of 10 years the employee receives title to the house. If he leaves his job any time prior to that, the company re-purchases the house at the original sale price and refunds a small equity payment back to the owner. Athabasca Realty then re-values the property to current market value and sells it to another employee (approximate capital gain: \$4000 to \$9000).

Officials at Athabasca Realty give the reasons for the buy-back policy as:

1. They wish to curtail speculation
2. They want to reduce staff turnover
3. They feel it is necessary to establish control over the housing so that they will only have to build as many houses as they need (eg. if an owner sold to a non-employee, Athabasca Realty would have to build another house for the replacement employee)
4. They have to guarantee the mortgage, so they wish to control the situation.

There is no doubt that Athabasca Realty has been successful in curbing speculation. They are selling houses from \$27,000 to \$31,000 which is roughly comparable to the price of similar housing in Edmonton and Sherwood Park.

Recently an Athabasca home was sold on the open market. The price was \$46,000 for a standard three-bedroom bungalow.

The employee also spoke of psychological slavery.

"My boss and my landlord are the same company," he said. "If I speak out against the company, they can fire me and evict me in one move. Our union has been unsuccessful in arbitration



Peter Pond Apartments. Residents in these row houses have it far better than most. Without either government or corporate regulation, a three bedroom bungalow can sell for up to and beyond \$46,000.

resigns prior to five years of service, he receives his down payment at no interest plus a small equity settlement.

The agreement is decidedly unfavourable to the teachers in that the average length of stay in any one commun-

GRAFT?

The local firm of Horrocks and Mills is handling the paper work for the purchase of housing by the teachers from the school board. A fee of \$115 is charged. Mr. Horrocks is chairman of the public school board.

cases over firings. The government is so anti-labour we don't stand a chance. I can't even withhold my payments in protest, they are deducted from my salary before I even see my paycheck."

Teachers as well can purchase housing on a buy-back basis. There is a five-year buy-back and requires a \$4 to \$6 thousand down payment. If a teacher

ity is 2.6 years (Alberta Teachers' Association statistics). In Fort McMurray, that stay is considerably shorter. (Of 104 teachers last year, only five had been in McMurray longer than five years).

"What it (the buy-back policy) amounts to," said one teacher, "is high rent and one hell of a large damage deposit."

Corporate tax money needed to fund expansion

The town of Ft. McMurray has a tax-supported per-capita debt load of \$710.00, the highest in Alberta. This compares to \$359 in the City of Edmonton and a provincial average of \$100.00.

One of the main bones of contention is the sharing of tax revenues from property assessment at the GCOS plant. Currently the town receives \$220,000 in direct grants of the total \$880,000 tax revenues derived from the plant. The balance goes to the surrounding

dition, we are faced with a unique problem from other towns in that we have high youth population and virtually no older population. The recreation requirements for the youth population are substantially greater than for older people, thus our financial requirements are higher than for most communities this size.

Expansion into areas 1, 2, and 6 has also increased the financial burden on the town. The provincial gov-

The Minister of Highways last summer announced over Ft. McMurray radio the awarding of two contracts to pave a total of 50 miles. The announcement came one week after his department had advised the companies involved to postpone construction until spring 1974 because of the inability of the government to supply soil cement.

No one wants Dr. Bouvier

The announcement that Dr. Dan Bouvier, MLA for Lac La Biche, had rejoined the Socreds drew little reaction from his constituents.

One Socred stated, "It would be nice if we (the local constituency organization) had been consulted. We don't really want him."

The Conservatives denied ever having invited him to join their ranks. "The provincial organization asked us if we wanted him, and we replied with an emphatic 'no'."

An NDP spokesman in Fort McMurray said "poor representation is poor representation no matter what the party label."

The NDP openly called for Bouvier's

resignation, a call which was popularly supported by McMurray townspeople but ignored by Bouvier.

A political observer suggested the reason the Socreds accepted Bouvier was to show that the party was not faltering after the loss of Jim Henderson, the former Socred House Leader. "However," he said, "the Socreds lost one of their best members and gained the worst MLA in the house."

Since his re-election in 1971, Bouvier has spoken twice--once to his decision to sit as an independent and once to enquire as to whether his MLA's insurance covered him while flying his private airplane between Lac La Biche and Edmonton.

improvement district.

The budget for recreation, a substantial portion of the total budget, is "about normal" for a town this size, according to Mr. De Armand, town recreation director. "However," he said, "there is little provision in the budget for expansion of facilities to accommodate expected growth. We have already exceeded our growth projections of four years ago. In ad-

ernment has funded the servicing of the expansion areas, but will not provide the estimated 2.6 million dollars necessary to expand the existing water and sewage treatment facilities.

"Unless a more equitable sharing of industrial tax revenue is instituted, we will always be dependent on government handouts and will never develop as an independent, viable community," said one town authority.



"Tip" Hlushak, chairman of the Housing Authority Committee, made himself a serious contender for the 'Male Chauvinist Pig of the Year' award by requesting that Mrs. Jean Davidson, Town Board member, be removed from the Housing Authority Committee. "I will not work with a woman," he said.

Eatons foiled by dead little old lady?

TORONTO(CUP) - The Eaton family has a wrinkle in their plans to turn downtown Toronto into Eatonland, and the University of Toronto is doing its best to smooth it out.

The problem can be traced to a lady named Naomi Bilton, who carried a grudge against the Eatons to her deathbed, when she willed a very important property at 188 Yonge Street to the University of Toronto back in 1922.

The University has little or no need for this small property far from University territory, and the Eatons are chomping at the bit to swallow the lonely Reitman's store that stands there to use in Phase 2 of the mammoth Eaton Centre. The catch is contained in the wording of the Bilton will.

The University received the land under the stipulation "that the same never be sold or leased to John C. Eaton or the T. Eaton Company or any person or firm in any way representing them, or to any person or

corporation carrying on the business of a departmental store surrounding the property."

The clause was aimed at the company that during the twenties was swallowing up many small businesses in the area and which now controls all of the property in the immediate area. This little problem has had lawyers from both the U of T and Fairview Corporation (the firm looking after the development of the Eaton Centre) working for the past couple of years looking for a loophole.

The University went to the Ontario Supreme Court about two years ago to contest the wording of the will but it was upheld. One would assume that the university's hands were tied. Not true.

According to Jack Brook, Executive Assistant to Business Affairs Vice President, Alex Rankin, Fairview is revising an offer for the property to be presented to the Board of Governors, October 12. Even after the refusal by the Supreme Court to change the will,

university officials have been informed by their solicitors, Cassells Brock, that the sale is legal, and it appears that the university will accept the offer.

As to how this is possible, Business Affairs refuses to tip their hand. Brook declined to give the Varsity, the newspaper at the U of T, a copy of the letter containing the legal opinion of the law firm nor would he disclose the price Fairview was offering. Keeping in mind that firms such as Cassells Brock don't get where they are by offering rash opinions, it must be assumed that the sale does not break the wording of the will.

Fairview, as a development company building for the Eaton Centre, does not necessarily have to represent the Eaton family or department store. The land collected and developed will belong to Fairview, not to the Eatons. Fairview is an independent company with no Eatons on the board of directors. Their money and influence comes from the Bronfman family of Distillers Corp., Seagrams

and Kemp Investments Ltd. which has been involved in the same sort of downtown-eating in Vancouver.

This, however, does not mean that the Bronfmans and Eatons aren't behind the conference table working out the deal.

Gus Abols, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Governing Council theorized that it is possible for Fairview to buy the land without breaking the word of the will provided they don't actually build any part of a department store on the property. This means they might build a parkette to lure shoppers in from the street or a parking lot to accommodate shoppers driving from the suburbs without contravening the stipulations of the will.

The sale to Fairview of the former Bilton property does away with the last holdout in the area and will certainly take a load off the minds of both U of T and Fairview lawyers. Even when there's a will, there's a way.

Dr. P. J. Gaudet
Dr. D. G. Kot

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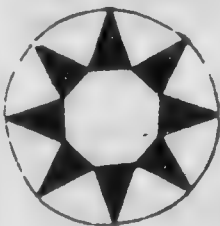
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"This is a class war" - Teach-in

"You could literally see the rise of fascism month by month in the streets of Chile", said one of the speakers at last Friday's Chile Teach-In, Michael O'Sullivan. He spent all of 1972 in Chile.

The event began with a worker-priest who has spent seven years in Peru, Father John Adamyk of Edmonton. Adamyk discussed the Church and Marxism in Latin America.

"Marxist doctrine is widely accepted in Latin America as a tool for interpreting history", he pointed out, and added later that in his view, "Christians have purged Marxism of all its philosophy. There is a marriage of Marxism as a science and Christianity as a faith. A socialistic society is far more Christian and just."

Adamyk also talked about the development of the working class in Latin America. "The working class is relatively new... labour organizing only began in the twenties in Peru," he pointed out, and explained that the Peruvian labour force is divided into four labour organizations, each under the control of the political party.

In Peru, however, only 3.5% of the work force is in factories, 80% of the population is peasantry. Adamyk said that this resulted in a lower level of consciousness than in Chile, and told of meeting Chilean labour leaders who couldn't understand the passivity of the Peruvians.

He does not think the Chilean military will be able to break the spirit of its working class. "They will control the country but will have to give it back in a shambles."

Adamyk also presented his ideas on the Communist parties of the continent. He claimed that these are the parties who have the most capability of helping the working people, but have not done so because of their "Moscow domination".

"This is not a coup, despite what the newspapers say, it is class war." This was the view presented by the second speaker, Larry Pratt of the Political Science Department.

Pratt then explained some of the economic considerations of the events in Chile.

He said that copper represents 80% of Chile's exports, and is relied on heavily to keep the economy afloat. The price of copper is beyond Chile's control. It dropped when Allende came to power, and has risen since the military takeover.

The two companies in control of Chilean copper before 1970 were Kennecott and Anaconda. Their rate of

return had been five times as high in Chile as elsewhere, chiefly because of cheap 1-hour, open pit mining techniques, and high grade ore. Allende's government used legislation passed by previous administrations to nationalize their Chilean holdings and charge them for "excess profits."

The companies, along with others nationalized by Allende, began what he called an "invisible blockade", cutting off international monetary sources and forcing copper prices down.

Pratt described the efforts of the Frei government preceding Allende's to control the country's wealth as "no more than an exceptionally good deal for the copper companies. It bought 51% of the shares of the companies at gross prices and lowered the risks of the companies."

He closed by saying that "it is impossible to separate the struggle in Chile from that in Canada." In his view, the Canadian government's actions since the takeover are explained not by its taking orders from the State Department, but by the fact that Canadian capitalists make decisions by the same logic as Americans.

The next speaker was Richard Frucht of the Anthropology Department. Frucht said that the Popular Unity was not a Marxist government and should not be thought of as such. He also pointed out that Allende was not the first democratically elected Marxist, as the news media here claim. Cheddi Jagan of Guyana was a Marxist elected there and thrown out of office in the sixties.

Frucht discussed the class structure of the nation. In 1964 Chile had 400,000 owners, managers and their associates, about 5% of the population, who received most of the income from most sources of wealth, such as the large farms, industries, construction, finance and commerce.

Only 40% of the Chilean work force is engaged in agriculture, mining or industry. The rest are in tertiary sectors of the economy. There was almost wholesale support for the Popular Unity government among the productive and farm workers.

Frucht then surprised the audience by giving ten minutes of his time to allow Henry Malta of the Young Socialists to speak. He said that it was in the interests of unity that all points of view should be heard.

Earlier, Richard Thompson of the YS had attempted to speak to the audience, but the chairman of the teach-in had refused to let him, until the question period.

Malta emphasized the widespread and brutal repression of the working



photo from LNS

class movement under the military, and claimed that the military raids which occurred before the coup to disarm workers had been done with the acquiescence of Allende. In his opinion, Allende and the UP government had attempted to reach an agreement with the ruling class rather than organizing the workers and arming them against that class.

The final speaker, Michael O'Sullivan, strongly disagreed with Malta. "It disturbs me greatly when people who see themselves as being on the left attack the Allende government... to say that the UP chose to confine itself to the limits of parliamentary democracy is absolutely false."

O'Sullivan sees the Allende government as initiating the transition to socialism in Chile. Speaking from his experience there, he thinks that the UP's strategy was both electoral and for mass mobilization.

"The UP saw its executive power as a tool which could be used to advance revolution, so that full state power could be

taken in the near future," he said. "Salvador Allende was limited at the moment but had no intention of remaining that way."

O'Sullivan pointed out that although the UP only controlled slightly over a third of the congress, it went a long way towards implementing its program. It managed to break direct ties with the foreign monopolies, and took steps to deal with the domestic ones. In his opinion, the UP undermined the economic base of the capitalists and thereby strengthened the workers movement.

He pointed to some interesting figures to prove this. Of the 250 largest factories in Chile, 100 were nationalized. One third of production was socially owned. Distribution of food was in the process of being nationalized. The minimum wage was up 66% over 1971. Medical, educational, and social services were much more accessible.

He described these reforms as revolutionary because they were occurring within a "broad structural transformation."

Describing the mass movements under Allende, O'Sullivan said both the UP and the workers stimulated it. He described the mobilization of housewives to end food speculation and the establishment of peasant councils as examples.

Regarding the question of armed struggle, he said "the UP analyzed the situation and realized that armed struggle was not on the agenda. What was more important than demonstrations of 800,000 people were the changes in the community."

He replied to the YS's charge that Allende did not disarm the army to arm the people by saying that "if you don't have the power you can't disarm the army."

O'Sullivan does not think the resistance to the junta is over. He described his surprise at finding guns in his own apartment in Santiago during the 1972 truck owners strike and said that the government had speeded the arming process up since then.

The evening teach-in was attended by some sixty people. A film on the ultra-revolutionary party MIR was shown and discussed. O'Sullivan was answering questions about the film and Chile when the Young Socialists put forward a motion for a demonstration on Chile. At that point about half the audience, including all the organizers of the teach-in and O'Sullivan, spontaneously got up and left.

by Kimball Cariou

Selling arms to keep afloat, U.S. style

by Michael Klare

(LNS)--On February 21, 1973, the commercial department of the Pentagon announced triumphantly that it had just concluded the biggest sale of arms in history, a \$2.5 billion deal with the Shah of Iran involving planes, helicopters, and missiles.

The spokesman for the Defense Department remarked that the enormous arms sale to Iran would, on the other hand, reduce considerably the enormous deficit of the U.S. balance of payments, and, on the other, make Iran a "stable zone" in a region rich in oil.

Others also had reasons to rejoice. The deal made with Iran would allow some airplane factories threatened with closing by the end of the Vietnam war, to continue functioning.

The sale to the Shah, although spectacular in itself, is not an isolated case. It only confirms what many military observers have been repeating for quite some time: that the U.S. government is accelerating its arms sales to the Third World. And those arms are more and more sophisticated.

The armies of the Third World constitute greatly expanding markets these days. Military spendings of the developing nations increase at a rate of 9% an-

nually, a rate twice as high as that of the industrialized West, and also twice as high as the rate of economic growth of the developing countries themselves.

A study of world national defense spending indicates that Third World expenditures for military materials increased from \$3.3 billion in 1968 to around \$5.5 billion in 1972; an increase of 67% in five years. And since the majority of these countries want to buy more complex and sophisticated arms, production of this material is concentrated in a handful of industrially advanced nations.

Between 1950 and 1969, four countries--the U.S., the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France--produced 87% of the most important arms bought by the developing countries. The U.S., the biggest exporter of arms, has tried to encourage and exploit the increasing appetite of the Third World for advanced arms, by preparing an aggressive and well-organized sales campaign.

The Pentagon's effort to sell arms, known by the name of the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMS), was originally developed at the beginning of the cold war as an addition to the aid system of the Military Assistance Program (MAP). Both programs were meant to reinforce the defense of the "free world" against possible Soviet invasion. Since this effort was based on the idea

of "containment", most U.S.-supplied arms to allies in Europe and Asia were free.

When President Kennedy took office in 1961, the goals of the FMS were changed completely. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara noticed that stationing American troops abroad, as well as the developing war in Southeast Asia, would contribute to an ever-increasing balance of payments deficit. In order to compensate for the increasing military spending of the U.S. abroad, he endeavored to persuade the allies from Western Europe and Asia to buy big quantities of arms from the U.S.

At the same time, Congress was becoming more and more dissatisfied with paying the military expenses of less prosperous allies. McNamara established a complicated plan of credits and loans that enabled the poor countries to borrow funds at temptingly low rates of interest in order to buy American arms.

Under McNamara, the sales campaign of the Pentagon was oriented above all towards the industrialized countries of Western Europe as well as Japan, Canada and Australia. (From 1962 to 1968, the FMS sales to these countries reached \$10.5 billion while those directed towards Third World countries amounted to only \$1.1 billion.)

Help and stuff

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Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 108th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department, Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106, 424-4003, 424-4004, 424-4005

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p. m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p. m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

(cont'd on top of page)

POUNDMAKER staff meetings

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11129 - 80th Avenue
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Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P. O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP
439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2243

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
424 - 0568

The Young Socialists
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432-7358

The Monarchist League of Canada
2 Wedgewood Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario K1b 4B4



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D.G.G. has winner with Beethoven symphonies

The symphonies of Beethoven have tended at once to be an excellent introduction to classical music, and at the same time a constant joy to the seasoned listener.

There are a good dozen complete sets available, as well as numerous individual performances. As a result, instead of lacking a choice, a discophile can be bewildered and overwhelmed by the options.

Here we have yet another set of the complete symphonies supplemented by the overtures to *Creatures of Prometheus*, *Coriolanus*, and *Egmont*. This time it is the Beethoven volume of Deutsche Grammaphone's 1973 "Sym-

phony Edition." (9 records -- D. G. G., 2720-045-10; suggested retail price until March 1974 is \$41.00)

Karl Bohm conducts the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, and they are joined in the last movement of the ninth symphony by Gwyneth Jones, soprano; Jess Thomas, tenor; Tatyana Troyanos, contralto; Karl Ridderbusch, bass; and the chorus of the Vienna State Opera.

This set, however, has not made the problem of choice more difficult by adding to the already swollen number of listings in the catalogue; it has solved the problem by eliminating the competition. Unlike most sets in general, a consistently high standard of quality is

maintained throughout both in engineering and performance.

For once D. G. G.'s sound engineers have produced recordings that are faultless in the brilliance of their tones, in the clarity of their sound, and in the detail of their orchestral textures. Bohm for his part leads the Vienna Philharmonic to a triumphant affirmation of the Beethoven ethos--that conscious, even aggressive assertion of the will to live in the face of recognized difficulties and obstacles, that challenging of all authority which would prescribe or mould the way of life to an individual.

Yet all the while the performances are never brash or vulgar. Even in the most well-worn movements in Beethoven, such as the opening of the fifth symphony, the performances never degenerate into cheap melodrama. Above all, even though both Bohm and the Vienna Philharmonic have undoubtedly been through each of these works literally hundreds of times, all the excitement, freshness and vitality of a world premiere seem to be recaptured with irresistible momentum.

If one were to look for a single phrase to describe these performances, it would be power suffused in lyricism. Bohm's classical sense of balance and proportion never fail him, his sense of the heroic and tragic are epic, and his rustic instincts add the bucolic touch to which Beethoven so often gave free reign. The orchestra combines the characteristically mellow Viennese winds and luxuriant and elegant strings with a vigour and a discipline they have often abandoned under other conductors.

If marriages are truly made in heaven, then the marriage between Karl Bohm and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra is surely such a one. Unfortunately, their recording partnership is by necessity temporary since the two are bound to contracts to rival companies.

Nevertheless, this one collaboration alone sets a new standard in excellence and has allowed us to come closer to the mind of Beethoven. No one can ask more of a record.

by Franz Szabo

CKUA



high lights

Monday (October 15)

6:00 A.M.	THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bill Coull & Andy Smith
11:00 A.M.	ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCAST:	Programs for Alberta schools.	
11:30 A.M.	NOT OFF THE STREET:	Conversations with interesting people.	Laurie Colman
8:00 P.M.	MUSIC AND MEMS:	Conductor Pierre Hétu in conversation.	John Barnum
9:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	O.T.W. Baroque music.	Dekoven
10:30 P.M.	STOUT-HEARTED MEN:	Conversation with Constable Hamner of the RCMP Migratory Birds Division.	Dorothy Dahlgren

Tuesday (October 16)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Interview with Walter Stuart, author of "Divide and Con", a book about Canadian politics.	Dorothy Dahlgren
9:00 A.M.	CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.	Tony Dillon-Davis
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	de Falla: The Three Corners Hat; Beethoven: Prometheus Ballet excerpts.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"The Dead on Vacation or What ARE Brahms?", a presentation by Brian Harris, Associate Professor of Music, U. of A.	
8:00 P.M.	EDUCATION FOR SURVIVAL:	Dr. Joseph Meeker talks about preservation of the species dealing with ecological studies of the human and social orders.	
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE CO.:	Jazz, with P.J. Perry.	Marc Vasey
12:05 A.M.	STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin

Wednesday (October 17)

11:30 A.M.	IN COMMUNICATION:	Conversations with guests from a diversity of backgrounds.	Bill & Ruth Fraser
12:00 NOON	NOON BEAT:	30 minutes of news information (news, stock market, road, weather and sports).	Andy Smith & Carl Moach
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Shostakovich: Quartet No. 8; Vaughan Williams: Fantasia on a Theme by Tallis; Somers: Suite for Harp and Chamber Orchestra.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Professor, U. of A. Riccardo Muti conducting. Andre Watts soloist. Vivaldi: Concerto in A for Strings; Mozart: Piano Concerto K.491; Symphony No. 34; Rossini: Overture to "La Scala di Sete".	
10:30 P.M.	PANEL DISCUSSION:	"Educational Technology: What Is It?"	

Thursday (October 18)

11:30 A.M.	FROM THE CENTER:	Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.	
2:30 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	An afternoon news, views and commentary program.	Carl Moach
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Shostakovich: Symphony No. 9; Bruch: Scottish Fantasia.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Copyright & the University" - Prof. Peter Lamm, Associate Professor of Law, U. of A.	
8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Program #3 with Hadley Caliman, tenor sax & flute.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Music by Bach-Vivaldi and Mozart performed by Canadian musicians.	Matt Hedley
10:00 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	30 minutes of news, views, commentaries.	Don Ollis
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE CO.:	Featuring folksinger Tim Williams.	Bryan Fustukian

Friday (October 19)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:	Aspects of Theatre discussed.	John Rivet
4:00 P.M.	THE RUSH HOUR:	Rock, blues, pop, jazz.	Bob Chelmsick
5:35 P.M.	FILM REVIEW:	A repeat of 12:45 p.m. review.	Stephen Seobie
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	William Smith conducting. Brahms: Academic Festival Overture; Dvorak: Symphony No. 9; Gershwin: An American in Paris; Rimsky-Korsakov: Capriccio Espagnol.	
9:45 P.M.	15TH FRAME:	Review of films and filming.	Stephen Seobie

Saturday (October 20)

6:00 A.M.	SATURDAY MORNING CONCERT:	Music from the classics for early risers with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30 and 8:55.	Don McLean
9:00 A.M.	NEW OTHERSTONES OF EDUCATION:	New insights on learning a second language.	
9:30 A.M.	UPEKA IN GERMANY:	A history of German music theatre.	
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	"A little night music".	Murray Davis
12:15 P.M.	MATCH'L BLUES:	Music having a blues influence.	Holger Petersen
1:00 P.M.	THE TASTE:	Jazz.	Bill Coull
3:00 P.M.	MAINSTREAM PLUS:	Jazz theme continues.	Bill Coull & Kellogg Wilson
5:45 P.M.	SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	CPE Bach: Sonata for Harp; Stravinsky: Dances Concertantes; Ravel: Bolero; Debussy: Spring Rounds.	Don McLean
9:00 P.M.	M.P. SAUCE:	Music and conversation with Jesse Winchester.	Holger Petersen
10:35 P.M.	BEAT THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT:	Assorted rock.	Bryan Fustukian

Sunday (October 21)

9:25 A.M.	CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"How Drufus the Dragon Lost His Head" by Bill Peet, told by Marg MacIntyre.	Jay Smith
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	A discussion on nostalgia in the arts.	
1:00 P.M.	SUMMER THEATRE:	Hamlet, part 1, with Richard Burton.	Jay Smith
8:00 P.M.	CONTINENTAL MUSICALE:	Popular music from Continental Europe.	Gaby Haas
9:00 P.M.	GOONS AND BUFFOONS:	Comedy off-the-record.	Andy Smith
11:30 P.M.	PICKIN UP THE PIECES:	Traditional and contemporary music.	Holger Petersen



Marlene Simpson

Wooden Spoon

Vegetables, vegetables. They're awfully good for you (as if you didn't know.) But they are often 'light' and go unnoticed. Why not make them the highlight of your next meal?

This casserole could be accompanied by a plate of cheese and crackers or whatever you like (or nothing) for a satisfying supper.

Vegetables have a wide variety of vitamins and minerals and cauliflower is no exception. In addition to the usual good things, brussels sprouts have 1/2 gram protein each. Tomatoes are a good

source of vitamins A and C. Don't forget the flour and milk either. They add about 10 grams of protein as well as calcium, phosphorus, vitamins A and B and others.

Scalloped Cauliflower

Steam one small cauliflower. Break it up and place in bottom of casserole dish. (You could use brussels sprouts instead.) Saute about one cup of chopped tomatoes in 3 tbsp. butter. (You could use celery or onions or a mixture of the three instead.) Add 3tbsp. flour to tomatoes and mix well. Slowly add one cup milk. Pour mixture over the cauliflower in dish. Sprinkle with bread crumbs or wheat germ. Bake at 400 degrees for about 20 to 30 minutes.

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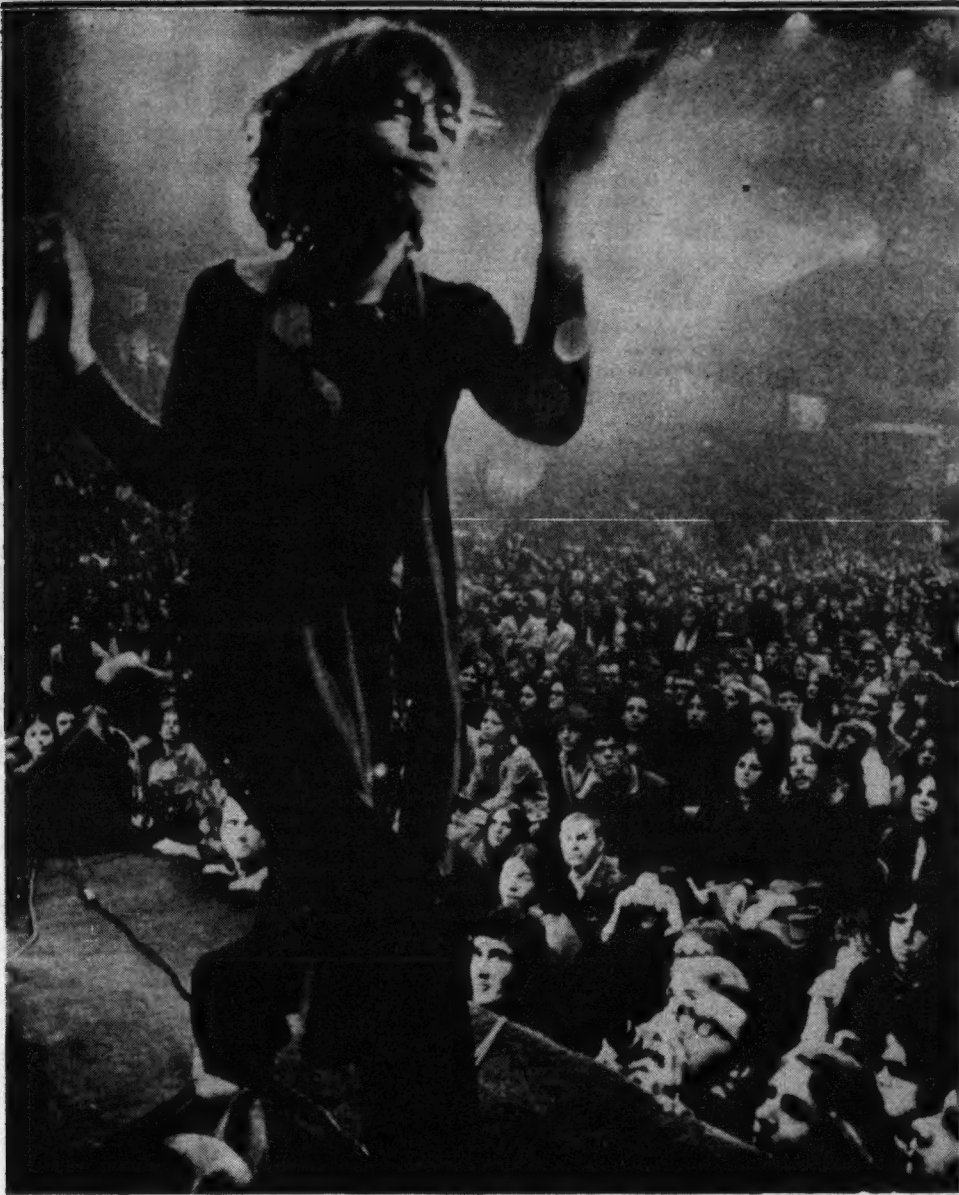
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U of A discount



NFT receives grant

Free like Poundmaker, National Film Theatre/Edmonton is one of the few joys left in life.

Right now there is a series of post-war Italian neo-realist films being shown. The series started on October 12 with "Roma, Citta Aperta/Open City" and continues this coming Friday with Vittorio De Sica's 1948 film "Ladri di Biciclette/Bicycle Thieves". All films are shown with sub-titles.

Recent governmental grants ensure that at least for the present, NFT/Edmonton will remain solvent. City Council has awarded \$250 to ensure continuance of the current international classics series. In addition, NFT/Edmonton has been granted \$3000 to finance a series of recent French and English Canadian films to be shown early in 1974.

NFT/Edmonton is under the auspices of the Canadian Film Institute, Ottawa. In turn, the CFI is a division of the Canadian Film Archives. The CFA would like to receive recognition in the same way as the National Library. The National Library is a branch of the Canadian government, and is entitled to a copy of every book published in Canada. Such recognition of the CFA has to this point been denied by the federal government. NFT/Edmonton organizer Ursula Ulrich says that the reasons for this attitude by the government have to do with the com-

mercial nature of film.

The CFA has obtained its films mainly from individual or institutional donors. They try to get all films no longer in commercial distribution. Some commercial distributors donate films after conclusion of commercial bookings. Thus, most of the CFA and NFT/Edmonton films are of 15 years or more vintage.

NFT Edmonton has been granted the same "no censorship" ruling as the Edmonton Film Society. This means that to retain this status "membership cards" must be issued even though no fee is charged. And the under 18 age restriction must be adhered to. Several young children at "Open City" had to be removed by their parents because of this ruling. Whether they are classified as "travelling picture shows" or "educational societies", groups such as NFT/Edmonton and the Edmonton Film Society (respectively) must still suffer a lot of red tape.

The Italian neo-realist series will continue for the next several weeks on Thursdays and Fridays at 7:00 p.m.

On Thursdays the films are shown at the Southgate Shopping Centre, and on Fridays at the Centennial Library. There isn't a better deal in town currently. Anyone interested in further information should contact Ursula Ulrich at 439-0209.

Success at U of T

TORONTO (CUP) -- In response to requests from their students' union and the campus committee to support the grape boycott, University of Toronto Food Services will be boycotting all Dare and Kraft products, and non-union grapes from California, as well as lettuce.

A students' union executive said in an interview that a "grace period" of two to three weeks would be allowed, before a survey of food services outlets would be made to ensure that the decision was being carried out.

What happened at U of A?

Graduate teaching assistants may soon have collective bargaining

TORONTO (CUP) -- Graduate teaching assistants at the University of Toronto may soon have the right to bargain collectively if an organizing drive by the newly formed Graduate Assistants Association (GAA) continues to recruit more members.

The association now has over half the required 700 members to apply to the Ontario Labour Relations Board for a certification vote. There are approximately 2,000 graduate assistants at U of T. Thirty-five percent must join before the GAA can apply for certification.

The main reason for attempts to gain collective bargaining, according to their full time organizer is that graduate assis-

tants do 40% of undergraduate teaching, yet have average wages of under 1000 dollars a year.

The association is not restricting itself to settling financial grievances; it is also concerned with job security, hiring procedures and gaining a voice for graduate assistants on committees and governing bodies.

At present, Windsor is the only university with a certified graduate assistants association in Canada. That association has gained a uniform wage of 2400 dollars, the maximum allowed by law, a grievance procedure, and a voice in the department hiring committee.

One of the aims of the GAA is stand-

"Le Samouri--which was dubbed, all foreign-language films will be subtitled.

On Wednesday at 8 p.m., "Zabriskie Point" will be screened at Tory Lecture Theatre 11 ("The Turtle"). According to Hoffpauir, the Political Series was aimed to show the wide possibilities of political films. Thus in form they range from documentaries to pure fantasies. The Edmonton Film Society President said that both documentary and fantasy are combined in "Gimme Shelter" to be viewed on November 21, when in real life, a band of Hell's Angels thugs beat up and murdered a man at a Rolling Stones Concert.

"Zabriskie Point" has been under-rated by the critics said Hoffpauir. Filmed in 1970, it was produced just at the end of the radical movement of the 1960's. Like many middle class Marxists such as Herbert Marcuse and Marcel Rioux, director Michelangelo Antonioni was convinced that students would replace the proletariat as the revolutionary class. "If anything truly revolutionary is going to happen," he stated, "it will be done by students." So much for Antonioni as a prophet. What he was filming was "the last wave of optimism and enthusiasm among students" to quote Richard Hoffpauir.

"Zabriskie Point" was Antonioni's first American film and he made some errors in dialogue and casting. But there are a lot of high points to the film including explicit scenes of sexual liberation ("a hillside of copulating couples" in Hoffpauir's words) and the bombing of a businessman's home, filmed in slow motion. Hoffpauir pointed out that Antonioni sometimes uses Sam Peckinpah techniques for political purposes.

One other series will be starting later this term--the Classic. It will be kicked off on October 29 by a Marx Brothers comedy, "Horse Feathers". All the films in this series will be in the comedy genre of the 1930's and 1940's. Exactly the fare that Peter Bogdanovich ("What's Up Doc?") has doted on. This series will also be held in the Tory Lecture Theatre (The Turtle) at 8 p.m.

Memberships for each series can be purchased at the door. For ten films, the International Series will cost \$14 regular or \$12 student. The Political Series will provide six films for \$8, and the Comedy Classic Series will screen ten features for \$12 regular and \$10 student. Next term starting in February there will also be a French series of six films.

The Edmonton Film Society has been operating since 1936. It provides quality films many of which can only rarely be seen at commercial theatres.

POUNDMAKER needs an arts editor

LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

11129 80 ave.

COMMENT:

The Middle East situation

Submitted by the U. of A. Arab Students and Faculty Members and the U. of A. Arab Student Association

The recent military flare-up in the Middle East lends itself to the usual forms of distortions and misrepresentations.

What is happening in the Middle East, especially in the Arab world, is in no way an act of unprovoked Arab aggression. Following its typical Zionist and expansionist policy Israel has been carrying out wanton military raids on adjacent Arab regions.

It should be asserted that the Arabs, both in Egypt and Syria, are endeavouring to redeem Israeli occupied Arab territories in total conformity with the U. N. resolutions, especially the 242 Resolution calling for the Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 war borders, the recognition of the geographical integrity of the involved parties, and the equitable rehabilitation and acknowledgement of the inalienable rights of the indigenous people of Palestine.

The military flare-up could have erupted at any time, anywhere, in the Middle East so long as the political and geographical imbalance perpetuated by the Israeli government is not redressed.

We, the Arab-Canadian Community, the U. of A. Arab Students and Faculty Members urge the Canadian Government, the Canadian people and all peace-loving people everywhere to place in its proper perspective the unduly long perverted image of the Arab world and to work collectively towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

For further information please contact Mr. M. Deeb at 435-5618.

Last issue, in an article on the Edmonton Gay Alliance Toward Equality (G.A.T.E.), POUNDMAKER incorrectly listed G.A.T.E.'s phone number as 433-8106.

The correct phone number for G.A.T.E. is 433-8160. POUNDMAKER wishes to apologize for any embarrassment or inconvenience caused as a result of this regrettable error on our part.

A personal view of Versafoods

September 20, 1973

Mr. Grant Notley,
N. D. P. House Leader,
Legislative Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Mr. Notley:

It has been brought to my attention by Ms. Paulette Van Riper that she has discussed with you the problems regarding the food being served at Alberta Hospital, Edmonton, by Versafoods Ltd. This letter is intended to give you my personal view of the situation, a first-hand opinion. I have to eat that food.

I have been confined in several institutions. And while I have heard gripes about the food served in every one of them, none of those complaints has been as well-founded as the ones I have heard voiced by the patients at Alberta Hospital.

As far as the province of Alberta is concerned, I can claim from personal experience that the food being served at Calgary Correctional Institute is far superior in quality to that served at Oliver. I have been told that his also holds true for the Ft. Saskatchewan Correctional Institute, and this was confirmed by Dr. B. Dorran, who is in charge of the forensic wards here, and who has eaten both here and at Ft. Saskatchewan on a number of occasions.

It is not so much the quantity or the variety of the food as the quality, or rather the lack of it. All of the food is gross-

ly over-cooked, and almost totally devoid of flavour. We are served fresh fruit on an average of only once every two weeks, and even then it is not truly fresh. (Even though I have no complaints as to the variety, I am not a dietician, and Dr. Dorran told me in August that DIETARY DEFICIENCIES had been uncovered on other wards in the hospital. However, nothing was done.)

When I spoke to Dr. Dorran in August, he told me that he had no objection to my being interviewed by a reporter from the POUNDMAKER newspaper. An appointment was set up for August 24. On August 23, Dr. Dorran told me that Dr. D. Cornish, Medical Superintendent of the hospital, had given permission for the visit. Then, on the morning of August 24, I was informed that, for the time being, my visits were restricted to my immediate family, and my telephone calls to those made to my solicitor. This was done, I was later told by Drs. Dorran and Cornish, "to prevent you from getting too many allies on the outside."

On August 24 I began a hunger strike, to attempt to draw official attention to the food situation. At that time, I wrote to Dr. C. P. Hellon to inform him of my action. The reply I received read, in whole: "I have for acknowledgement your letter of Aug. 27." As far as I have been able to determine from here, no steps have been taken to rectify the problem.

To paraphrase Henry David Thoreau, as far as I have heard or observed, the principal object is not that mankind be well and honestly fed but unquestionably, that the corporations may be enriched. The prime object of Versafoods Ltd. seems to be to make money, and that of the Gov't of Alberta, to save it. This becomes obvious when we examine the procedure followed in awarding government contracts, that of giving the contract to the lowest bidder.

This system worked fine for Versafoods: their bid was so low that after it was received, no more bids were accepted, since the government was sure that no one would be able to under-bid them. The one thing everyone seems to have overlooked at the time was that the bid was so low that Versafoods now cannot AFFORD to serve decent meals and still operate with a reasonable margin of profit.

Seemingly, a much more acceptable method of awarding such contracts would be for the government to carefully study the requirements and then determine for itself just how much should be paid for the contract. The contract could then be rotated among those companies who are willing to accept the contract at the government's quoted price. Ask yourself whether the government would award the contract for building another bridge across the North Saskatchewan River to the lowest bidder, without first ensuring that the bridge would safely carry the anticipated traffic. Of course, a bridge would directly serve a TAX-PAYING public, a VOTING public.

Ms. Van Piper has told me that you plan to raise this issue at the next sitting of the Alberta Legislature. I am sure I speak for all of the patients here when I say that we are grateful to you for taking this step, and hope that you will be able to achieve some concrete results.

Respectfully yours,
Mr. C. F. Kjeldsen
P. O. Box 307,
Edmonton, Alta.

cc: Hon. Neil Crawford
Dr. C. P. Hellon
Mr. G. B. McLelland (Provincial Ombudsmen)
Dr. D. Cornish
Dr. B. Dorran
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Young Socialists demand united action on Chile Committee

Poundmaker Collective,

I want to write to you in regards to the recent Chile Teach-in meeting, the repression in Chile, and the need for united action now.

Reports now being received from Chile indicate a repression far beyond even the original scope we had feared. The repression began several days before the coup, with select attacks on the strongholds of the left in the factory belts, shanty towns, and schools like the Universidad Técnica were hit, and leading militants were seized and imprisoned.

Following the coup on Sept. 11 the military launched a campaign of unimaginable terror. A massive strike against the factories and shantytowns occurred, seeking to massacre the most political workers and poor peasantry. At the same time, the military began to round up all the leaders of the left parties as well as the U. P. ministers and deputies.

The all-embracing campaign of intimidation against the population began at 3:00 p. m. on Sept. 11, when everyone was ordered to remain in their homes. It was certain death to be on the streets. With the population pinned down this way, mass raids were then launched. Massacres took place in the squatter settlements of La Hermida, La Legua, and Nueva Havana. Many of the nationalized factories such as the Sumar and Cristobrea plants in the Vicuna Mackena Cordon were razed.

Thousands of political refugees from other repressive regimes in L. A. are now being hunted down. The radio stations called on people to turn in all foreigners who had come to Chile "to kill Chileans." This program has turned Chile into a death trap for these refugees. The military has become a murder machine, and there has been a massacre of a defenceless people.

There is great urgency now for united international action against the continuing repression, and for the release of the thousands of political prisoners.

The day long teach-in on Friday, attended by about 100-150 people, had a long and fruitful discussion on the events in Chile and the nature of Allende government. However, it was clear from the beginning that the organizers of the Chile-Solidarity Ctte. were intent on dividing the forces opposed to this repression. They have excluded the Young Socialists and many who protested this exclusion, from taking part in united action. At the teach-in when a speaker from the Ctte. For a United Defense of Victims of Chilean Repression attempted to propose that the teach-in be open to all views be was physically removed. One of the invited speakers, Richard Frucht, denounced "this petty factionalism" and called for a united defense and that all views be heard. He then gave Henry Malta (myself) of the Young Socialists

ten minutes of his time to speak.

In my talk, I outlined the repression occurring, my opinions on the nature of the Allende government, and called for a united protest action to be discussed at the evening session.

The Friday night session was attended by 80 people. A film was shown and a discussion followed. As a culmination of the day long discussions and activities, I put forward the following motion for united action:

"That this meeting unite and commit itself to build a demonstration for next Saturday, downtown, to protest and call for an end to the repression in Chile and that 1) this meeting begin to discuss proposals as to how to build this action and 2) the steering Ctte. of the Chile-Solidarity Ctte. be opened up to all individuals and organizations who wish to help build this demonstration to insure the broadest possible support."

At ten o'clock when the motion began to be discussed (the meeting was scheduled until 11 p. m.), it became clear the majority of those present favored a united action. Then an incredible thing happened - the exclusionary organizers and their supporters (about 20 people) walked out as a bloc without any discussion or a vote! Numerous outraged members of the audience denounced this scandalous action and called for the organizers to return. A vote was then taken and the remaining Teach-in Group of about forty people voted unanimously in favor of the motion.

After the day long discussion, the majority of the meeting sincerely desired united action to defend the victims of the repression. But the organizers opposed this and walked out on the very Chile

meeting they had organized. This was a slap in the face to the numerous concerned individuals who wanted the steering ctte. opened up so that they could participate in the broadest possible support. But the undemocratic steering ctte. headed by Tony Mardiros refused united action and scandalously divided the forces opposed to the repression - a logical conclusion of their criminal exclusionary politics.

These outrageous actions must be ended. The steering ctte. of the Chile-Solidarity Ctte. has opened its meetings to all those favouring united action. The committee must call a meeting immediately to ensure the success of the Solidarity demonstration, and must abide by unanimous democratic decision of the Chile Teach-in Group.

Unite to End the Repression
All out for the demonstration!

Henry Malta
mover of the motion
adopted by the Chile
Teach-in Group

Ed. Note:

Only about 60 people attended the Friday night teach-in. Henry Malta's motion was put forward first immediately after the film. The audience voted 27-21 not to discuss it at that time. Several people said that they had not attended the afternoon session, and therefore wished to continue the general discussion on the film and Chile. When the motion was put forward again, about half of the remaining fifty people left spontaneously, including all members of the Canadian Committee for Solidarity with Democratic Chile, except the

chairman of the meeting. Most of those left were Young Socialists. Not all those who walked out were supporters of the committee; for example, members of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist). The committee is not headed by Tony Mardiros. Its spokesman is Robin Denton. The committee met Saturday night to plan further actions. See page 14.

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'A Quebec to my taste' - Parti Quebecois

From now to 29 October, the Parti Québécois intends to lead a "reassuring" electoral campaign which will keep in sight all the strata of the populous and the "sincere" activists of the three other parties in the lists. With this in view: to form "the first national government" in Québec.

"This will not be a spectacular campaign," said a spokesman at the PQ national secretariat on Parc Avenue in Montreal. "It will be a campaign with the aim of winning."

As part of this reassurance, this campaign will seek firstly to show that the independence of Québec--and its association with Canada--is "a logical and profitable step".

In this regard, the PQ will try to explain how independence will be concretely realized and what will come after the taking of power by a PQ government.

To this end, it is revealed that the famous "Budget of year one" will be the "piece de resistance" during the course of the campaign. This budget of a sovereign Québec, lovingly created by economist Jacques Parizeau and a team of experts, was distributed at the end of last week.

For a reassuring air, this campaign will have for its slogan "A Quebec to my taste". The idea is to speak to Québecers in a simple, warm, even rose-coloured language but language the suitability of which has been measured by the distribution this summer of a pamphlet entitled "I have a taste for Quebec".

In it are such phrases as these: "It's true. I have confidence in the future of Quebec. Firstly because it's a beautiful country... I want to see it grow up like the rest of the world, to see around me men good humoured because they are occupied with their own busi-

nesses... I want my neighbors to like their professions, that my friends have enthusiastic projects... I long for this to come about and that this might be an enrichment of the style of life in Quebec.

As one can see there is no example of aggressiveness or rancour. This will be a "cool" campaign for the PQ, a more smiling René Levesque, a beautiful blue as the electoral colour, "positive" propositions, etc.

Harvesting

This also will be a campaign in which appeal is made to all persons of "good" will, whatever the parties they come from.

In this regard, the PQ believes itself to be in a position to attract several days from now--having already enrolled Yves Michaud, formerly a Liberal deputy--two others "big name candidates"

drawn from the ranks of the Union Nationale and the Creditistes.

This operation of "harvesting" is totally written into the overall strategy of the party: to present a political formation under the banner of the traditional parties - blue, red or brown - and give an image of "sacred unity" with the aim of forming "a government representing all Québecers".

Another slogan is charged with transmitting this vision: there must be elected "a government of Québecers against government by others".

Down to Earth

For a long time the PQ has elaborated a campaign which they intend to depart from as little as possible. We have a message to transmit, "they say, "and we don't intend to get caught in a contest of yelling with the other parties."

The 70,000 members of the PQ have been unleashed in the electoral arena with all the ardent sympathizers needed to achieve a blow.

They will favour door to door campaigning, down to earth work at the level of voting offices and in the ridings. Only one grand public assembly is foreseen, in the near future, in Montreal with the 110 candidates who will have been chosen: "It is not necessary to hold the big shows as in 1970"...

Catechism

The party counts on massively distributing its programme (A government of the Parti Québécois is undertaken") contained in a blue brochure of 125 pages already in circulation and printed in the form of a resume, easy to read. They will also distribute "Budget of Year One" and a small "Catechism" concerning independence with 67 questions and answers.

Add to this a subscription campaign launched last week ("We are beginning with about \$100,000 in the treasury"). The PQ intends to continue to finance itself by the donations of "ordinary"

Québécois and to vigorously denounce the "hidden" electoral treasuries of the other parties.

"We are in the thick of battle in nearly 80 ridings out of 110", underlined a spokesman at the PQ. "And each will be played out riding by riding."

There is plenty of work to do, but hasn't René Levesque declared that 29 October 1973 will now be "the first real chance of Québecers?"

PC's dubious candidate Dupuis

The former Ralliement Creditiste of Camil Samson is now under Yvon Dupuis.

The Parti Creditiste (PC) is beginning by making lots of noise. However, contrary to the optimistic predictions of Mr. Dupuis, there is a strong risk that all this noise may be nothing but hot air.

On the morning after the 29th of October, the PC may find itself again with its usual brace of rural or semi-urban deputies, from the Northwest and the Eastern Townships principally.

Nothing is less certain at this point in the race than that the PC of Yvon Dupuis can succeed in achieving a major foothold in the region of Montreal.

If that should be the case, one can foresee right now the possibility of difficult times for Dupuis. It is likely that Camil Samson, who has closely watched the performance of his rival, would regain his voice. The division which observers had predicted following the election of Dupuis as the head of the Creditistes would then become possible.

For this party, the main stake of the campaign is not, as is at this point proclaimed by Dupuis, "To take power" (a prediction which seems to be in the realm of fable when one takes account of real strengths), nor, truly speaking, to "clean" the Parti Québécois, but simply to eliminate the Union Nationale

from the Quebec countryside and thus to become the third political formation in Quebec.

For Dupuis as leader of the party, there is also another important stake: that of proving that his nomination to the leadership post has been a sound move for the Creditistes.

For that to be the case, Yvon Dupuis must lead the party from its habitual strongpoints and make an entry into the larger metropolitan regions. This is the mission which was confided to him by those who, like René Caouette, catapulted him to the Creditiste leadership.

Will he succeed? Several obstacles stand in his road. First of all there is his political personality which, if it opens certain doors among that section of the most vulnerable social classes because of its populist appeal, can, however, act as a disservice among certain others.

The political history of Yvon Dupuis is very dubious. His unpleasant dealings with justice, at first in 1953, then in 1966, constitute worrisome factors. Certain troubled affairs will, in addition, not help him.

The tone of Mr. Dupuis' campaign, unless he modifies it in the days to come, doesn't offer any assurance of success in his attempt to win over the urban voters in the region of Montreal. A possible exception of certain very specific



YVON DUPUIS

zones exists, but the Parti Québécois seems already to be deeply rooted wherever the PC might hope to gain strength.

Facile demagoguery on the subject of social security or his outrageous hunt against socialism can no doubt produce certain effects in certain counties, but it is not certain such effects can multiply the support for Dupuis at the heart of the urban social strata which his party is seeking to conquer.

Bourassa arrogantly hostile to press

Of all the parties, that of Premier Bourassa appears to be the one which possesses the best chance at the beginning of a race which the winner, be it the Liberals or the PQ, will only carry off narrowly.

If the Liberals seem, at this stage at least, to have all the best trumps in their hands, notably as a result of their formidable lead of some 60 seats over the PQ. It is not so certain that they will easily retain it in the days to come. And that is the case for several reasons.

Firstly, there is the capricious nature of the Quebec electoral system which we know reserves some surprises for each election. In 1966, Premier Lesage himself started out as a winner. However he suffered a slight loss of votes which was enough to place him in opposition even though he had more votes than the victorious party: the Union Nationale.

In 1970, the Union Nationale, with Premier Jean-Jacques Bertrand at its head, also held a good headstart over its rivals. Nonetheless, this party saw its majority melt away like snow in the sun, to the profit of the three other parties which were in the battle against it.

Less Than 1000 Votes

In the elections of 1970, Robert Bourassa's party carried 72 seats. But it must be emphasized that in more than a third of the ridings, the PQ achieved a good second placing, separated from the winner by less than 1000 votes.

A small transfer of votes in favour of the PQ could signify a radically altered representation for this party in the National Assembly. There is even a threat from the Creditiste side whose popularity, if it approaches the forecasts certain observers have delighted in making, could cause grave losses for the Liberals.

It is not only the hazards of the electoral machine which makes the result of the next vote inscrutable. It is necessary to take account of other elements which stem from different causes.

Firstly there is the behavior of the Premier, his attitude, for example, towards the press. On this subject the least one can say is that Mr. Bourassa has alienated himself at the beginning of a section of the journalists.

Since the calling of the elections, the journalists have not stopped reproaching him for the cavalier fashion with which he treated them at the announcement of the vote.

The Provocations of Bourassa

Not only did the Premier knowingly ignore the intermediaries, who are the journalists, by taking recourse to a televised taped message to announce the calling of the election, but he deliberately provoked them at the occasion of his first press conference of the campaign, last Wednesday, 30 September.

"I don't have to ask your permission, he threw at the journalists, "when I wish

to address myself directly to the population."

Mr. Bourassa has even promised to act like that again. It is foreseeable that in the weeks to come, the Liberal strategy will be to aim at isolating the press by direct recourse to television. This strategy will also seek to discredit the journalists, and to make them appear as propagandists of the PQ.

That is a weapon with two cutting edges. It's a strong bet that if the Liberals don't change tactics, they will have to face the scarcely veiled hostility of all the press.

This has already begun. The present attitude of Robert Bourassa to the press is not without similarity to that of former Premier Lesage during the elections of 1966 when Mr. Lesage suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the UN.

High Unemployment

Another factor which stands against the party in power: the economic and political climate.

Mr. Bourassa brags of having rebounded the Quebec economy. There has perhaps been a certain rebound but it is still difficult for the ordinary citizen to measure the effects. Unemployment is high, inflation is not totally thwarted, and the cost of living has borne an astronomical jump.

During the entire summer, besides, the Liberal government was strongly shaken by the more or less stinking mould

of the Laporte affair which was a rare opportunity for Québecers. They could learn the arrangements existing between organized crime and the Liberal party.

Wishes for a Happy New Year

Finally, the inaction and indecisions of the Bourassa government in dealing with questions of vital importance to Québec--language, constitutional reform, Bill 63--will probably have an inauspicious influence on Liberal party fortunes. As will also the resignation of a minister of the calibre of Claude Castonguay, (ed. - the popular left-leaning Minister of Health and Welfare).

Certainly the game hasn't been played. It remains to be seen how the Liberals can try to leave behind their numerous scrapes in which their vacillating and visionless policy has placed them. Not an iota of their electoral programme has yet been released - if they really have one. Nothing is known beyond some slogans and key ideas which inspire their high-flown oratory.

All that is known are the four words repeated ad nauseum by Mr. Bourassa since last Wednesday: stability, security, peace, prosperity. These are unrealized wishes better suited for the New Year's holiday than for a general election.

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